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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TARIFF PROPOSALS.

"ENGLAND for sixty years has been free-trade in tariff and policy; Secretary Chamberlain proposes to make it a protection country." This, in plain language, is what appears to the *Philadelphia Press* as the real significance of the tariff proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham on May 15, reaffirmed by him in the House of Commons on May 28, and practically indorsed, upon the second occasion, by the British Premier. The *New York Mail and Express* expresses the opinion that the position assumed by the Colonial Secretary "may mean more to Great Britain than any step since the repeal of the corn laws, and perhaps work more immediate harm to the United States than all the hostile European tariffs of a generation."

The extraordinary political situation in England which evokes this comment is set forth by the *New York Commercial Advertiser* as follows:

"For considerably more than half a century, both Conservatives and Liberals have in practise agreed that protection was the grossest of economic fallacies. There have always been a number of fine old Tory squires whose acres have dwindled in the value of their products, who loved to look back to the golden days before Sir Robert Peel 'betrayed' his followers and opened wide the English markets to foreign grain. And there have been those who, like Lord Randolph Churchill, sought to make protection palatable by giving it the specious name of fair trade. But, on the whole, since 1850 no responsible leader has heretofore dared to advocate for England a return to the old-time pol-

icy of taxing breadstuffs and thereby raising the cost of living for the immense artisan population of Great Britain. . . .

"Last week at Birmingham, which next to Manchester has been the very heart and home of the free-trade propaganda, Mr. Chamberlain, a life-long advocate of Cobden's theories, startled the whole world by proclaiming his belief that the British fiscal system should be substantially revolutionized, and that a tariff should be enacted which would discriminate in favor of the British colonies and against all countries which taxed colonial products. Only thus, he boldly said, could the different members of the empire be firmly held together by the strong ties of a definite material interest. Only thus could the imperial fiction be converted into a solid and enduring imperial fact.

"The unexpectedness of such a speech as this from Mr. Chamberlain was as remarkable as its audacity. It had been supposed that he had given up political ambition for the future. He had himself expressly stated that he regarded his mission to South Africa as the climax of his political career. He took no part in the debate upon the Irish Land Bill. It was believed that his health had failed and that he was a man weary of public life and willing to enter upon a period of rest. That he should at such a moment spring suddenly to the front, and with all his old-time masterful aggressiveness force a new and almost revolutionary issue upon the nation, was startling and dramatic in the extreme."

Mr. Chamberlain pleads not merely for preferential trade within the British empire; he asks, in addition, for a "mandate" to tax foodstuffs, and for power to engage in a tariff war with Germany on Canada's account and to fight the American trusts. The seriousness with which the United States is impelled to regard his proposals is thus indicated by the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"In a general way it is known that a very large percentage of our exchange of commodities goes on with Great Britain; perhaps few are prepared for the statement that during the last fiscal year, our exports to all the world being valued at \$1,355,481,861, the part that went to the United Kingdom amounted to \$542,001,128—40 per cent. of the total. Nor was this year phenomenal; for the year previous, ending June 30, 1901, the total exports being \$1,460,000,000, the share of the United Kingdom was \$624,000,000—nearly 43 per cent. of the total. The largest items in which England is our heaviest buyer are grain, for which in 1901 she paid us about \$175,000,000; cotton, buying of us that year to the value of \$160,000,000; hams and bacon, \$65,000,000; beef, \$35,000,000; cattle, \$35,000,000; tobacco, \$20,000,000; petroleum, \$13,000,000; and machinery, \$12,500,000.

"The last-named amount is so inconsequential in comparison that it destroys the theory that the 'industrial invasion' of her territory could move England to the proposed action. The prime consideration in Mr. Chamberlain's argument is undoubtedly the fostering of agriculture in Canada, enforced as that cause has been by persistent Canadian appeals and German attacks upon the Dominion's commerce.

"But what part of England's food could Canada furnish? The Board of Trade returns compiled the British imports of Canadian wheat, wheat flour, and maize; in 1901 these amounted to \$16,500,000. The same authority puts the British imports of wheat, flour, and maize from the United States for that year at \$140,600,000. What part of the British appetite could be satisfied by Canada? Consider all available British grain-growing areas and the possibility of their development; how could England feed herself without importing from non-British, and chiefly American, grain-growing lands? No matter what the tariff imposed, all American grain that can be spared will continue to be needed in England. So it will be also with beef, cattle, cotton,

tobacco, and the rest. The Englishman will have to pay a higher price for them—that is all. Were the tariff policy to be persisted in, in the course of years the produce of various parts of the empire might be so largely increased as to destroy the English market for the American farmer; but it is fairly inconceivable that Englishmen will submit to the great hardships that they would inevitably have to endure until that time could come."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks it most unlikely that the people of Great Britain will "enter upon the perilous experiment of reversing the policy that has created their world-wide commerce and their national wealth and power"; while the Boston *Herald* remarks: "This is the biggest undertaking to thwart trade and coerce nature in one direction while it attempts to cosset nature—if we may so phrase it—in another yet made. It would have been difficult fifty years ago; it is simply wild now." The New York *Evening Post* comments:

"The financial and fiscal bearings of Mr. Chamberlain's grandiose but vague schemes will be much discussed. We can only allude to them now. In general, the argument against them is, first, that they are inconsistent with each other. He proposes, seemingly, to protect English manufacturers, yet would do it by making their cost of production higher by means of taxes on raw materials and on food. In the second place, statistics show that England's stake in the trade with foreign nations is about three times what it is in colonial trade. In 1902 she imported from foreign countries goods to the value of \$2,105,000,000; from the colonies, only \$530,000,000. The exports were, respectively, \$870,000,000 and \$545,000,000. What shall it profit England to increase her colonial trade if she hazards the other? Mr. Chamberlain is a very adroit man and a most skilful politician; but we do not believe that he can persuade hard-headed Englishmen to embark on these uncharted seas. They will listen to him, they will admire his restless energy and his fertile resource, but they will be apt to say, in the end, 'Let us stick to our well-tried policy of free markets.'"

NEW YORK CITY'S QUARTER-MILLENNIAL.

"THE largest American city, the largest Irish city, the largest Jewish city, one of the largest German cities, and the most cosmopolitan city in the world," as the New York *Tribune* describes it, New York presents, upon its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary as a municipality, a spectacle so striking as to elicit comment all over the country. The small population of two hundred and fifty years ago, 1,120 in number, equaling less than half the number of immigrants who now land at New York every day, the rivalry of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston up to the time when the Erie Canal gave New York its first great impetus, and its growth, by leaps and bounds, since then, form an inspiring theme, and not a few writers make free to predict that within fifty years New York will lead the cities of the world in population. In 1753, the first centennial anniversary, the population was only 25,000. By 1800 the population within the present area of the city was nearly 80,000, by 1820 it was 150,000, by 1840 it was 390,000, and by 1860 it was 1,175,000. In the next twenty years it leaped to 1,900,000, and between 1880 and 1900 it advanced to 3,500,000. To-day the population is reckoned at 3,800,000, twice what it was in 1880.

William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population in the twelfth census, who gives the above figures in an article in the New York *World*, predicts that New York City will have a population of 6,000,000 in 1920 and 10,000,000 in 1940.

But it is not the size of the city alone that commands attention. As Mayor Low said in his address at the anniversary exercises:

"In a city where the old gives place so rapidly to the new; in a city where the population grows more rapidly from the outside than from within; in a city whose especial function it often seems to be, so large is the scale of immigration, to welcome the emigrant from abroad and to make him into an American citizen, it is not always easy to realize how very deep down in to the soil of American history run the roots of the life that flourishes here. And yet there is great inspiration in the city's long and interesting past. Here great events have happened; here great deeds have been done; here great men have lived and labored; and here the fascinating story of the country's material growth and development can be read in epitome. Founded by a commercial company, the city of New York has been singularly true to its origin; and nowhere in the world has it been more splendidly illustrated that commerce is the handmaid of civilization. No city of recorded time has more grandly acted up to the old teaching, 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' The needy and stricken of every land have heard the name of New York, and call it blessed.

"To-day we wish to remind ourselves that even the life of a great city does not consist in the multitude of the things that it possesseth; that its true life, its higher life, depends upon the capacity of its people for self-sacrifice, and upon their willingness to serve one another and mankind. Because the history of the city of New York, checkered tho it be, as is the story of all human life, is still so full of everything that is inspiring and of good report, we love to turn to the story of our city's part in the development of this continent and of the United States. For, after all, our especial pride is that we are an American city; and our chief ambition to show how the greatest American city can greatly serve the world."

A picturesque contrast between the New Amsterdam of two hundred and fifty years ago and the New York of to-day may be made by quoting descriptions of the two as presented in the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New York *Sun*. The *Eagle* says of the New Amsterdam times:

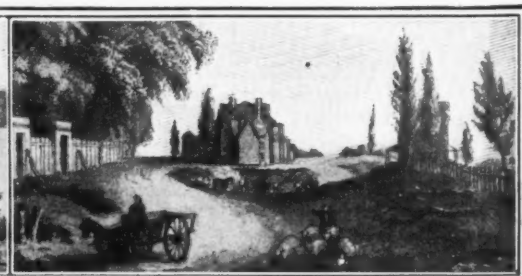
"In 1653 New Amsterdam was a village of a thousand people, with a little fort, a windmill, and a gallows as its conspicuous appurtenances. The hamlet of Breukelyn was reached from this ruffling metropolis by a sailboat, and if the breeze died out the tide was apt to land the passengers at the Wallabout or Gowanus. Far away among the groves of Madison Square, the misty reaches of Chelsea, and the *terra incognita* of Inwood and Fort Washington the red man was learning the goose-step in the march of progress, attiring himself in the cast-off petticoat breeches of the settlers for the purpose. Occasionally in later times he made forays upon New Amsterdam, but was checked by the stone wall at Wall Street and its guard of two bottle-nosed citizens with musketoons and pikes.

"Simple days, those. People worked with their hands. There was no captain of industry except the man who raised more kraut and potatoes than his neighbors. For amusements there were bowls, played on Bowling Green in a tranquil fashion. So-



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WHEN NEW YORK WAS NEW AMSTERDAM, 1679.



JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND THE BOWERY (CHATHAM SQUARE), 1831.



VIEW OF PRESENT-DAY NEW YORK.

ciety sat on the front steps and smoked long pipes in the calm of the evening, and watched the fisherman trying to catch his supper at the Battery. No restaurants, no theaters, no stock exchange—but they had the stocks, and the occupant thereof was willing to exchange them for even the pillory, especially when little Klaas and Hendrick tickled his feet with sticks. There was no asphalt, for there were no bicycles and automobiles. When peppery Stuyvesant walked in his Bouwery to cool his mind, he never winced at the thought of six-car trains racketing through the atmosphere above his head. The illumination was candles, for even Standard Oil was not. And the honest burghers assumed no airs, for they did not know that the knickerbakkers, the humblest folk among them, were the fathers of the most resplendent Four Hundred that ever lorded it through the society columns. For there weren't any society columns."

Now for the New York of to-day, as *The Sun* sees it:

"Here is the Babylon and Bagdad of the West, the capital of pleasure, the chief city of the pride of life, the magic magnetic island that draws all the talents and fascinates all the adventurers. The pioneers of fortune come here from everywhere. All the roads to wealth lead here. The makers and the enjoyers are here. Here are the mighty armies of strangers and sojourners, whose motto is: 'Money is good to burn, and we are good to burn it.' These miles and miles of costly homes, hotels, apartments, these other miles of carriages and coachmen, these shops rich with the spoils of the world—where does all the money come from? So everybody asks and nobody but the sociologist cares much. It is good to be rich in this town, but where else outside of Italy is it so good to be poor?"

"All countries, all religions, all contrasts, all conditions, are visible in this able-bodied microcosm and mirror of the world. The perpetual free show is in the streets. Light, change, the procession of strange faces, the panorama of crowds, are ever present, a continual invitation to curiosity. The infectious movement of the multitude, the influence and spirit of crowds are in themselves a stimulation and nervous excitement. The hubbub, the frequent dangers, the constant rush, may be deplored by the countryman or the commuter, but they are an unconscious satisfaction to the New Yorker. He grumbles at them, but he would miss them. He feels that he is in the race and not lagging behind."

More than one editor finds gratification in the thought that the American metropolis is governed by a reform administration. "Imagine our feelings if we had been called upon to unfurl bunting and illuminate our houses because, after two hundred and fifty years of life; we were living under the benevolent despotism of Richard Croker!" exclaims the *New York Commercial Advertiser*; and the *Philadelphia Press* says:

"The best thing in the celebration is New York's success in a

reform city government. It had two years ago the worst and most rotten municipal administration in the country. This is true no longer. The vast corrupt vote which bred corruption was defeated in November, 1901. The rascals were turned out. The police has been cleansed of blackmailers. Devery himself is on the sidewalk. 'Al' Adams, the policy king, is in Sing Sing. Canfield, the city's boss gambler, awaits trial. The Charities Department has been reformed. The Board of Health has been made efficient. Corrupt, scandalous leases have been routed out of the Dock Department. The streets are cleaned as never before. Public works are honest and efficient. The schools have been improved. Teachers' salaries have been raised. Honesty is to the front. The Tammany machine has for the present lost all its power. The death-rate is lower. Systematic levies on all licenses have been stopped. City promotions are by merit. The civil-service reform law is enforced.

"A civic triumph like this for sound, honest administration closes two hundred and fifty years with glory. It is coming elsewhere. Corruption and plunder based on the indifference of the intelligent and the bought votes of the ignorant can not last. Croker and Tammany looked secure in power in New York from 1890 to 1900. Six months ago their return to power looked not only possible but probable. It does no longer. The chances of fusion strength grow. At the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding New York not only leads the land in wealth and population, it leads all our cities in municipal reform, which is more."

What of the future? Says the *Baltimore American*:

"Ere another century shall have gone to join the eternity of time New York will be the capital of the world in all the world capital implies. What she has accomplished in two hundred and fifty years—and in considering her accomplishments we must remember that the greatest of them date back no farther than the last half-century—is but her beginning. She is just rounding into that form which will enable her to bring to the Western Hemisphere and center about her busy thoroughfares the reins by which all the tangible and intangible affairs of men are managed, and once she holds those reins she will dictate the fortunes of the globe, commanding in all those matters which make for the temporal, spiritual, and intellectual enrichment of mankind. New York is to-day, at her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, upon the threshold of that era of greater power and influence. Because of her achievements the nation is proud of her; for her greater development it looks with keen interest, rejoicing that a people so young have had it in them to work wonders at sight of which all other peoples stand aghast."

THOSE Italians in New York who are striking for \$2 for eight hours' work evidently are determined to show that there is no excuse for making immigration laws to exclude them on the theory that they tend to lower the standard of labor.—*The Buffalo Express*.

ARRESTS FOR POSTAL BRIBERY.

WHEN rumors of serious irregularities in the conduct of the Post-Office Department began to be noised abroad about a month ago, Postmaster-General Payne took the attitude that the charges made were of slight importance. He challenged his accusers to "make good their hot air," and expressed the opinion that the pending investigation "amounted to nothing." In view of later developments, these flippant remarks are regarded as strangely inappropriate. No less than five arrests have been made during the past few days, and, according to press despatches, "most sensational disclosures are promised." An assistant attorney of the Post-Office Department, Daniel A. Miller, is charged with having taken a \$5,000 bribe for procuring a decision favorable to the interests of a St. Louis "get-rich-quick" concern. He was arrested on May 25, and with him an Indiana lawyer, Joseph M. Johns, who is implicated in the charge. A second prominent official, A. W. Machen, superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, is also accused of accepting bribes, to the amount of \$22,000, from Diller B. Groff and Samuel H. Groff, manufacturers of patent fasteners used on letter-boxes. All three men have been arrested, and their case is to be tried early in June.

The Philadelphia *Press*, the organ of ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, comments on these arrests as follows:

"The arrest of Mr. Machen on the charge of receiving a commission on a postal contract is the most sensational development of the investigation which has been proceeding for many weeks in the Post-Office Department.

"This is a most serious accusation and, if well founded, justifies and requires the step which has been taken. Mr. Machen has been superintendent of the Free Delivery system since President Cleveland's administration. He has been an able and efficient officer, and has been largely trusted, with full confidence in his fidelity. If he has been unworthy of that confidence and has been faithless to his trust, his condemnation and punishment justly follow. He denies the charge and is entitled to the suspension of judgment to which every accused person is entitled until trial has determined the question of guilt. But Postmaster-General Payne and Assistant Bristow are cool and careful men, and have not proceeded to this action without evidence which they regard as conclusive.

"The arrest of Miller in the assistant attorney-general's office on the charge of accepting a bribe to procure a decision favorable

to a company doing a fraudulent business through the mails may lead to further important developments in that direction. Miller has been in the department only since last summer. For some months there have been suspicions of crookedness in that office, and it is fortunate that it has been traced out. The wrong there involves no reflection on the Postmaster-General's administration, since the questions concerned are of a legal character and the conduct of the office is essentially independent.

"Full confidence may be reposed in the investigation which is going on. General Bristow is an honest, thorough, and fearless officer who will go to the bottom of things. Postmaster-General Payne is standing right behind him with full support. When the report shall come to be presented it may be unhesitatingly accepted."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) is far from ready to accept this rather complacent view of the situation, and its attitude toward Mr. Payne is severely critical:

"The Postmaster-General is the ideal politician. To him the chief object of the Government is to provide occasion for the existence of the Republican party, and the end of all politics is not good government, but party success. When he was proposed as a member of the McKinley Cabinet the leading Republican newspaper of his State (the Milwaukee *Sentinel*) protested on the ground that he was, in politics, wholly unscrupulous. That the Civil Service reformer now at the head of the Government should have appointed him to the office of Postmaster-General has been explained as due to the President's eagerness for the nomination next year and his real or fancied need of such practical party workers as Payne and Clarkson. No one, however, has ever questioned the honesty of Mr. Payne in his business affairs, and there is no doubt that an actual instance of money corruption in his department must lead him to a relentless investigation and prosecution of the guilty. Only this development could prevent him from attempting to make light of the scandal of collusion between officials and contractors, the appointment of unfit persons to places because of their party work, the carrying of the relatives of politicians on the pay-rolls without exacting service from them, and the like. The scandal has now reached a stage where it must hurt the party more to attempt to blind the people than to make a full revelation and prosecute all who are concerned in it."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"We think it is time that a vigorous word were heard from President Roosevelt. Even the stolid Grant was moved by the frauds of his day to exclaim, 'Let no guilty man escape.' Are we not en-



"WOW!"

—The Ohio State Journal.



HE CAN'T MUZZLE IT.

The Washington Post.

PENNYPACKER IN CARTOON.

titled to as much from President Roosevelt? Everybody knows, of course, that he loathes such malfeasance in office, and would see it given the limit of the law; but it would be a great help, and a public reassurance, if he would say so openly in some phrase which would 'fetch away both skin and flesh' from rogues in office, and 'penetrate the hide of a rhinoceros'—or even of a Postmaster-General."

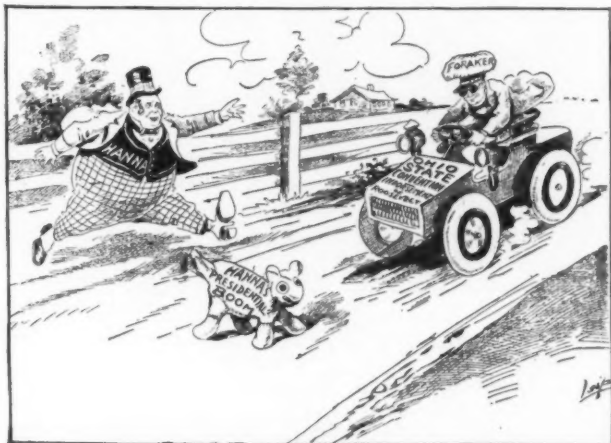
THE HANNA-ROOSEVELT EPISODE.

WHAT is treated by the press as the most picturesque and significant incident of the year in Republican politics occurred last week, when the President made a remarkably frank announcement of his desire for a renomination, and Senator Mark Hanna made a vigorous and spectacular "leap for the band-wagon," as some of the papers call it. The affair began some time ago, with a controversy between Senators Hanna and Foraker, of Ohio, over the proposed declaration by the Ohio Republican convention in favor of a renomination for President Roosevelt. Senator Hanna opposed such a declaration on the ground that it was customary for the Ohio Republicans to keep their indorsement for some "favorite son." The Senator did not say whether he had any particular "favorite son" in mind, and denied that he was himself a candidate, but there has been a widespread belief that a Hanna "boom" for the Presidency has long been in preparation. The Senator's attitude was interpreted as opposition to President Roosevelt's candidacy, at any rate. When the matter was brought to the President's attention, he made this statement, which is considered strikingly "Rooseveltian":

"I have not asked any man for his support. I have had nothing whatever to do with raising the issue as to my indorsement. Sooner or later it was bound to arise, and, inasmuch as it has now arisen, of course those who favor my administration and nomination will indorse them, and those who do not will oppose them."

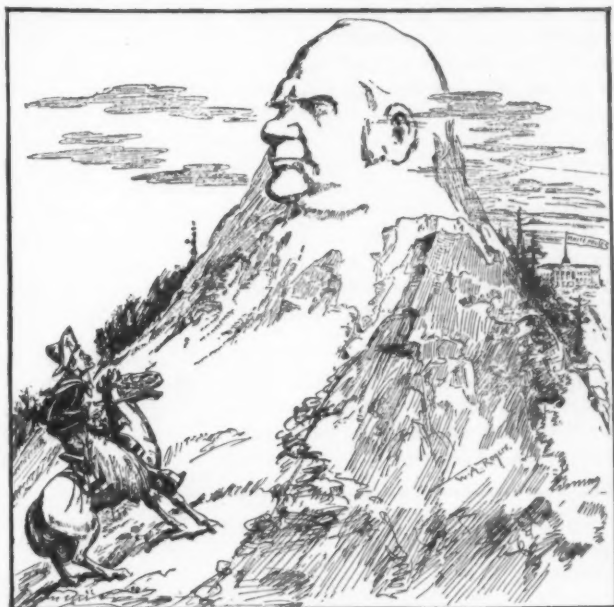
That was on Monday. On Tuesday Senator Hanna gave out the following:

"I am in receipt of a telegram from President Roosevelt which indicates to me his desire to have the indorsement of the Ohio Republican State convention of his administration and candidacy. In view of this I shall not oppose such action by the convention. I have telegraphed the President to that effect."



"DON'T KILL MY DOG!"

—The Detroit News.



A ROCKY MOUNTAIN NOT ON THE MAP.

—The New York Herald.

Some think that the Senator showed a little malice in making public the fact that the President had sent him such a message, but the main fact that the newspapers find in all this is the disappearance of the Hanna boom and the assured renomination of Mr. Roosevelt. Thus the New York Commercial Advertiser, a strongly Republican paper, says:

"Senator Hanna, with really marvelous agility, considering his years and his rheumatic afflictions, stepped to his seat on the Roosevelt band-wagon yesterday, side by side with Senator Foraker, and immediately behind Senators Platt and Quay, remarking as he settled into his place that he was uncommonly glad to join the company, and should have done so before had he known that the band was about to begin to play and the procession to move."

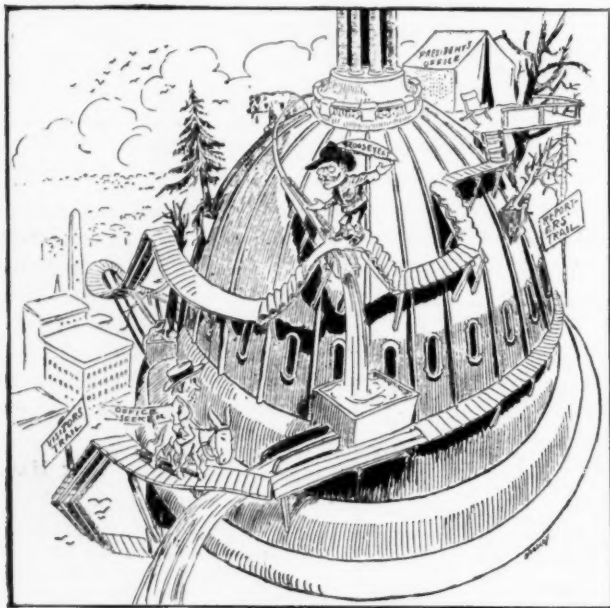
"The seats on the band-wagon are now all filled, and the company is a cheerful and smiling one as the wheels begin to go round. There are several persons who would like to be passengers scurrying for places on the tail-board, and there is likely to be a good deal of hustling presently for eligible points from which to hitch on. Behind shrubbery and lying in gulleys along the line of march there are discernible a few sour-visaged persons with mud balls and squirt-guns in their hands who are threatening various kinds of disaster to the wagon and are saying to one another: 'You just wait! We'll upset the thing yet!' But they have little faith in their own predictions, and will be extremely careful about getting themselves in front of the vehicle."

More satirical is the comment of the New York Evening Post (Ind.), which remarks:

"There is no lightning-change artist like your political boss. Senator Hanna whipped about yesterday with such startling suddenness that even his most trusted lieutenants were caught napping. Poor old Grosvenor was still mumbling that he was for Roosevelt, of course, but that it was bad politics to urge his renomination at this time, since it would only lead to a 'factional quarrel' in the convention. But the astute Hanna perceived the rumblings of the coming cyclone and fled incontinently to the

cellar. He who on Monday was going to take the floor and fight the resolution calling for President Roosevelt's renomination, on Tuesday was meekly saying, 'I shall not oppose indorsement, and I have telegraphed the President to that effect.' By the time the convention meets, Senator Hanna will be posing as the original advocate of Roosevelt's renomination—just as he was of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1900, after finding that he could not possibly beat him. It is the true boss strategy. He must ever be strong upon the stronger side. His most crushing defeats he has to explain as victories—after the manner of John Phenix's account of his castigation of a rival California editor: 'We inserted our nose firmly between his teeth, and held his knees rigidly against our abdomen, as we lay on our back upon the floor,' etc.

"As for the President himself, he has again acted successfully upon his favorite motto, '*toujours de l'audace*.' He smashes political precedents as if they were so many eggshells. Other Presidents have sought a renomination, but none of them ever came out so boldly a year in advance of the national conven-



PROBABLE ALTERATIONS AT THE CAPITOL.
Why shouldn't the President have a "Sierran solitude" nearer home?
—The Chicago News.

tion and said openly, 'He that is not with me is against me.' No smug and secret placing himself 'in the hands of his friends'; no subterranean campaigning. Mr. Roosevelt is his own campaign manager, and with astonishing directness and self-confidence, seeing what he wants, asks for it. Needless to say, he could not do it without feeling the rank and file of the party at his back. That is the thing which makes his startling tactics so disconcerting to bosses like Hanna. They know how to keep their fingers upon the very pulse of the political machine, but here is a President who has his hand upon the pulse of the people. Their hearts he steals away, and then nonchalantly invites the bosses to try conclusions with him if they dare. Senator Hanna has now a perfectly good excuse for urging the Ohio State convention to indorse President Roosevelt's renomination. He had said that such action was never taken except in the case of a 'favorite son.' Well, Mr. Roosevelt has shown that he is Ohio's favorite son."

The President's renomination, adds the same paper, in more serious vein, is "as certain as any future event can be. The disappearance of prosperity might defeat his reelection, but not even that could now prevent his renomination."

Seventeen States, with a total of 428 delegates, not counting Ohio, have declared for Mr. Roosevelt's renomination, and the chairmen of the Republican state committees of California, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Texas, with 152 delegates, have telegraphed the New York *World* that their delegations will be solidly for the President. These States will give Mr. Roosevelt the nomination, with 87

votes to spare. The States that have already indorsed the President's renomination appear in the following table:

Alabama.....	22	Missouri.....	36
Colorado.....	10	Montana.....	6
Connecticut.....	14	New Hampshire.....	8
Delaware.....	6	New York.....	78
Iowa.....	26	Pennsylvania.....	68
Kansas.....	20	Texas.....	36
Massachusetts.....	32	Utah.....	6
Michigan.....	28	Washington.....	10
Minnesota.....	22		
		Total.....	428

CHOOSING THE CUP DEFENDER.

DURING the recent trial races of *Shamrock III*, on the other side of the Atlantic, a number of our newspapers felt justified in predicting that the *Columbia*, which has twice defended the cup successfully, could also beat the new British yacht. Now, however, it has been proved to the satisfaction of a good many that we have two boats, the *Reliance* and the *Constitution*, that are even better than the *Columbia*. The magnificent performances of the *Constitution*, which was discarded in favor of the *Columbia* in the last contest, have "once more sustained the suspicion," remarks the New York *World*, "that we may after all have beaten *Shamrock II* with our second-best boat." The *Reliance*, however, seems to be distinctly the best boat of the three, and on May 30 easily outdistanced both of its rivals. Says the New York *Times*:

"It may almost be said, in the language of Dogberry, to be 'proved already' that *Reliance* is a better boat than *Columbia*, 'and it will go near to be thought so shortly.' Seven minutes in twenty-five miles, which was the new boat's margin yesterday, is a more plausible figure, as representing the respective comparative merits of the craft, than the quarter of an hour by which she beat the old one on two previous occasions. Upon the



"SHAMROCK III." OFF WEYMOUTH.
Courtesy of the New York American.

first beating we took occasion to point out that half of a quarter of an hour in thirty miles would be quite enough to justify the building of *Reliance* and to justify a serene confidence in our keeping of the cup.

"A little better than that is yesterday's record. Luck is by its

nature an inconstant factor, and it does not appear that *Columbia* had the worst of it yesterday. In fact, she ought to have gained while *Constitution* and *Reliance* were enjoying a luffing match which took them off the course, while she was going over it about her business. 'Handling' is a constant factor, and it seems to be agreed that *Reliance* has the better of that. But these uniform defeats can not be reasonably explained upon any other supposition than that the winner is the better boat. The interest of the last two races has lain between *Constitution* and *Reliance*, up to the time that the former was unluckily disabled in yesterday's race. And between them the interest of the remaining trial races is likely to lie."

THE PARIS-MADRID AUTOMOBILE RACE.

THE automobilists who started out to lower the speed records in the race from Paris to Madrid, a distance of 821.5 miles, not only succeeded in their intentions, according to the *Philadelphia Ledger*, but also established a record for mortality. Never before, says that paper, had automobiles run so fast or killed so many people in a given time. Seven killed and eight injured is the result of a series of accidents caused by uncontrollable machines, collisions, excessive speeds, and recklessness on the part of both operators and spectators. It is estimated that two million persons witnessed the first stage of the race and that the average speed outside of towns was 62 miles an hour. One car is said to have attained a speed of 88 miles an hour at La Bourdinère. The race began at 3.30 on the morning of May 24, when 216 of the 300 entries started from Versailles. Soon after the contestants were sent off, at intervals of one minute, reports of many serious accidents along the route were received. At Mont Guyon Mr. Stead ran his car into the machine ahead of him in trying to pass it, overturning both automobiles and seriously injuring himself and his machinist. Near Angoulême M. Tourand ran into two soldiers and a child, killing all three. The machinist and M. Tourand were seriously injured. At Libournet Mr. Barrow overturned his car in trying to avoid a dog, and his chauffeur was killed. Mr. Barrow is in a hopeless condition. Marcel Renault, in passing a competitor, near Couhe-Verac, ran into a tree. Both Renault and his machinist were badly hurt, and Renault died three days after. At Ablis a car ran into a woman crossing the road and killed her instantly. Porter's car was overturned and caught fire. Porter was badly burned and his companion, Nixon, was killed. These are the more important of

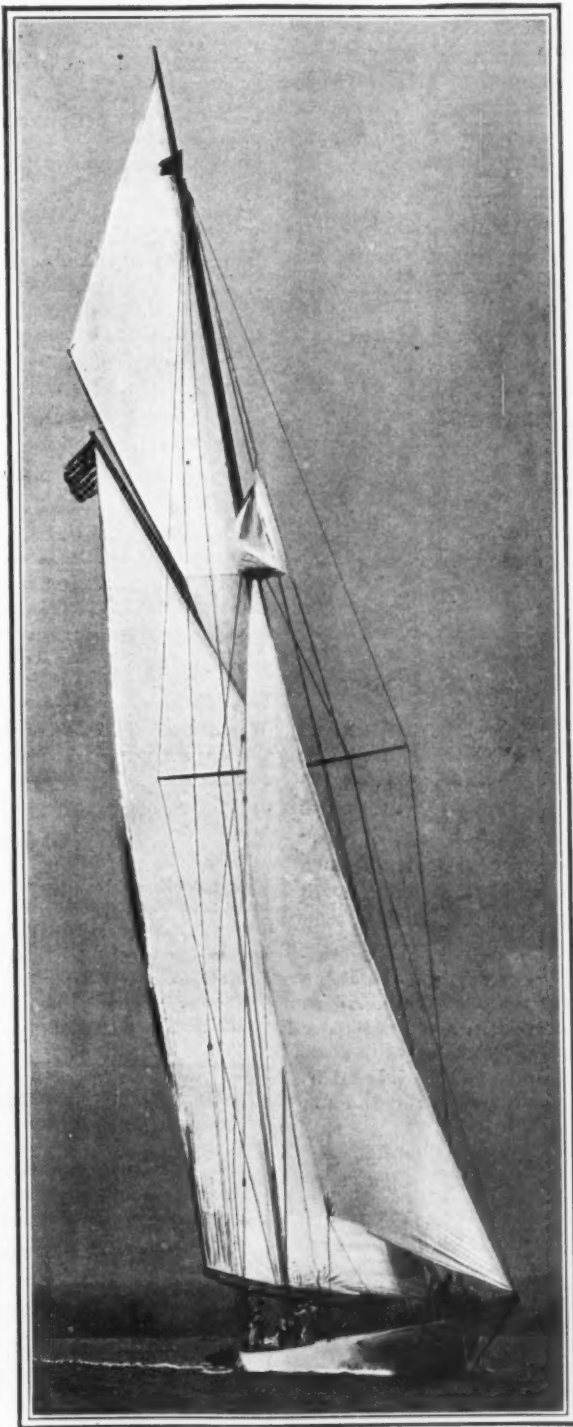
the casualties which caused Premier Combes to issue an order prohibiting the continuance of the race on French territory. At that time the leaders in the race were just beyond Bordeaux, about 350 miles southwest of Paris. Following the action of M. Combes, the Spanish Government also prohibited the continuance of the race from Bordeaux to Madrid. The race was stopped and most of the contestants dispersed at Bordeaux. The prizes offered for the race will be returned to the donors.

The newspapers that comment on the incident bring out the necessity of the enactment of stringent laws regulating the running of automobiles in rural as well as urban districts, and they argue that such contests should be held on special tracks. For instance, the *New York Tribune* says:

"The effect of this disgraceful episode will be to array public sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic more strongly than ever against any approach whatever to racing on common highways. Speed competitions should be permitted only on special racetracks or speedways, from which all other types of vehicle are rigidly excluded, and to which even pedestrians should not be admitted. Contests between automobiles should be conducted only under substantially the same conditions as between horses. The restrictions should be even severer, because the former involve the public in far greater peril than the latter. It is a nice moral question how far the law should interpose to stop suicide. Perhaps the opinion is heartless, but it sometimes seems as if society would be the gainer if the propensity to self-destruction were encouraged. However that may be, tho, the people who ride at reckless speeds in horseless carriages are not the only sufferers. The law steps in to prohibit that form of sport which sacrifices the life of pigeons. Why should it not more scrupulously protect human being from so hazardous an amusement as automobile racing?"

At the time of the Paris-Berlin automobile race in July, 1901, when a child was killed by one of the chauffeurs, a crusade was begun in France against these exhibitions. Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau in that year announced that no more races would be allowed on public highways, but two races had been authorized since then. It is believed that this last race has given a heavy blow to motor racing in France, for M. Combes,

French Premier and Minister of the Interior, has announced that no more will be held. He declared that the Government could not be held responsible for the accidents, which were due to the frightful speeds, defects in the route, and the imprudence of the racers. He added that if the Automobile Club wanted speed tests, it should carry them out on its own track. M. Combes



Photograph, copyright 1903 by The Illustrated Sporting News Company, New York.

AMERICA'S NEWEST CUP YACHT.

The "Reliance" sailing on the wind off New Rochelle.

warned the Chamber of Deputies against too severe restriction on automobiling, which might ruin a very prosperous French industry. But W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who with several other prominent automobilists abandoned the race because of accidents to their machines, says that the organization of the race was pitifully defective. All along the route the spectators were quite close to the racers and at some places there was hardly anybody to keep them back. Nowhere, he says, were there enough police. Joseph Pennell, in his account of the race in the *London Chronicle*, also censures the French officials for neglecting to protect the course. Some papers, however, do not think that the number of accidents is unduly large, considering the speed, the number participating, and the distance traversed. "If as many men had ridden horses the same distance at the very highest speed possible," says the *Florida Times Union* (Jacksonville), "there would probably have been more fatalities, and probably as many if the same number of railroad trains had run the same distance, each driven at the greatest possible speed." None of the papers, however, believe that the use of the automobile will be affected by this latest incident, but that it will be a warning against its abuse. The *Chicago Tribune*, *Boston Advertiser*, and the *New York American* take this view.

The result of the Paris-Madrid race will probably not interfere with the international automobile races to be held in Ireland in July, but will warn the authorities to take extra precautions. The officers of the Automobile Club point out that the course in Ireland, being only 93 miles, will be guarded by 7,000 police and club stewards, and that the contestants, numbering only twelve, will be run at intervals of two or three minutes. This minimizes the risk of collisions.

EXCLUSION OF ADULTERATED IMPORTS.

GERMAN shippers are said to be in an unpleasant frame of mind over the paragraph in the Agricultural Appropriation act which has just been brought to public attention, providing for the exclusion of adulterated foods, drugs, and liquors from this country. This paragraph, which will take effect on July 1, gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to open suspected packages and deliver samples to the Secretary of Agriculture for analysis, and it is provided that

"the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee of any such goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed and found to be dangerous to health, or which are forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the counties in which they are made or from which they are exported, or which shall be falsely labeled in any respect in regard to the place of manufacture or the contents of the package."

Thus the German agrarians will be "given a dose of the medicine which they have prescribed for the American producers," remarks the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. But the Germans are not the only ones who will feel the new restriction. French and Italian wines and English jams and jellies will share with the German products the attentions of our authorities. Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, is reported as saying:

"After July 1 you will hardly be able to buy in this country any frankfurters imported from Germany. Germany objects to the borax in our meats, and we will object to the borax in her sausages, for we have found that they all contain borax. Then, too, the French wines that come into the United States will receive their dues. There is probably not a wine sold in this country under the label of 'pure French wine' that is not a mixture or blend of French and Italian and other light wines. We intend to make these people tell on the label the truth about what is in the bottle."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:

"There is another class of goods which it is most desirable

to exclude from commerce, however, both for the health of the public and for the reputation of American manufacturers. In this may be included the various 'fruit jellies' made from apple pomace, the refuse of the cider-mills, with perhaps three raspberries to the jar of 'raspberry jam,' three strawberries to the jar of 'strawberry jam,' etc.; also the fruit-butters made from saccharin, glucose, etc., and which are sold to the poorer trade, labeled to suit the demands of the individual customer. None of these products perhaps contain substances actually injurious to health, but all are frauds, purporting to be other than they are, and, apart from the injury they may do to a weak or immature digestive apparatus, they almost invariably command a larger price than they are worth from a nutritive point of view.

"Of all food products, if such they may be termed, there is no class so extensively nor so injuriously adulterated as beverages. In fact, many liquors contain no trace of the product they purport to be, and these will be especially affected by the standard which will be promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. That the promulgation of the standard of purity will be followed by the enactment of adequate and comprehensive pure food laws in States where such do not now exist is the confident prediction of those interested in the subject, and that prosecutions will be more frequent and convictions more easily obtainable is the firm belief of the officials who have the matter in charge."

Germany has treated American imports so severely that some of our papers are glad to see a little "reciprocity" in this line. The *Louisville Courier-Journal*, however, remarks that neither party has a right to complain of laws against adulteration:

"Germany has discriminated largely against our products, and at times has assigned reasons for it that did not commend themselves to our people as well founded. But at least the appearance of an arbitrary restriction of imports from America has been avoided. It is not to our interest to inaugurate a tariff war because Germany furnishes us a better market than we are giving to her. But this does not apply to the case of keeping out adulterated goods. Germany has enacted radical legislation on that subject, and we can not complain of its enforcement. Equally the Germans have no right to complain when their exporters are required to send us honest goods, free from injurious adulterations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

As it looks at this distance the Cleveland revival services are making more noise than converts. —*The Anaconda Standard*.

If Mr. Marconi has any new message-producing schemes up his sleeve, he might test them on Mr. Cleveland. —*The Washington Post*.

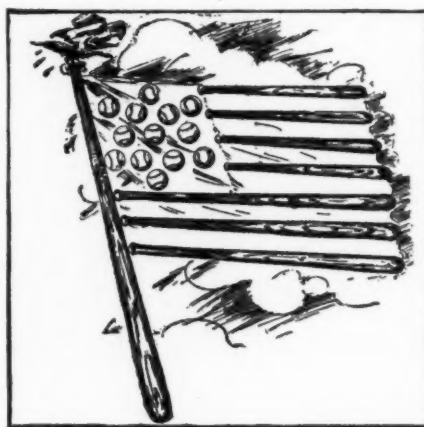
As Mr. Baer looks at it, the Interstate Commerce Commission is operating in restraint of the coal barons' trade. —*The Chicago News*.

PHILADELPHIA'S mayor has announced his intention to stop smoking. The governor would like to stop smoking, too, but can not. —*The Washington Post*.

It is difficult to see how death continues to hold sway with so many health foods and patent medicines on the market. —*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

ERVING WINSLOW has requested that Secretary Root shall resign without delay. Will Mr. Root disregard this great popular demand? —*The Kansas City Star*.

MR. BRYAN rises to inquire what Cleveland has done since 1896 to make him more popular. Well, for one thing, he has refrained from talking. —*The Chicago News*.



THE FLAG OF TO-DAY.

—*The Washington Star*.

THAT Manchurian complication is rapidly getting to the point where an outbreak of rimed prose may be expected from Rudyard Kipling almost any day. —*The Chicago News*.

THE dome of the national capitol is receiving 1,000 gallons of white paint. A little later the Post-office Department will receive 1,000 barrels of white-wash. —*The Atlanta Constitution*.

LETTERS AND ART.

A DUEL BETWEEN DRAMATISTS AND LITERARY CRITICS.

THE question of the relation between the acted drama and literature comes up for periodical discussion. Such a discussion has been going on in England between the "professional" playwright and the man who holds the brief for literature, and has been waged with brilliancy if it has not resulted in conclusions that are final. Mr. Pinero and Mr. Henry Arthur Jones have both had interesting things to say of late regarding the literary aspirants for dramatic honors.

The accusation against the professional playwright, that to him stagecraft is the all-important element in modern drama, Mr. Jones seems to admit, in an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (April). He also admits that "literature is a far greater art than mere stagecraft"; but, he adds, speaking for himself and other playwrights, "what we are seeking to produce is not stagecraft, but stagecraft that shall be also literature." Then "for the benefit of English literary men who wish to write plays and of English literary critics who wish to discuss them," he enumerates the following eight conditions under which English literature can be seen on the English stage:

"(1) The writer must have some natural instinct for the stage, some inborn gift for the theater.

"(2) He must patiently learn the technique of the stage, a technique I believe to be far more difficult and exacting to-day than that of painting, which every one will allow is not to be acquired without years of study and practise.

"(3) His literature must inform and exhibit a strong, moving, universal story; and must do this in a casual, unsuspected way, as if the writer were unaware and unconcerned about it.

"(4) His literature must be so broad and human that it can be instantly apprehended and digested by the boys in the gallery; who else will begin to hoot him, and prevent his play from being heard at all.

"(5) His literature must be so subtle and delicate that it will tickle the palates of literary critics in the stalls; who will else proclaim him to be a vulgar mountebank and impostor, practising the cheapest tricks of money-making.

"(6) His literature must exactly fit the mouths, and persons, and manners, and training of the various members of the company who are to deliver it; or it may appear to the audience in some inconceivable guise or disguise of quaint imbecility.

"(7) His literature (in a modern play) must be of that supreme quality which is constantly and naturally spoken by all classes of English men and women in every-day life; it must be obviously and frankly colloquial; or the writer will be instantly convicted of artificiality and unreality in a matter where everybody is an expert.

"(8) His literature must be of that kind which will immediately bring at least eight hundred pounds a week to the box-office, in addition to the costs of production; or his manager will be hastily advanced to the bankruptcy court."

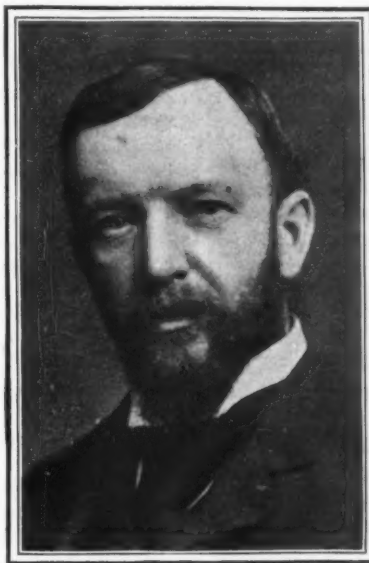
The case for the side of literature is put with much spirit by an anonymous writer in *Blackwood's*, who gives his views in the department "Musings Without Method." In this case, it is Mr. Pinero who is dealt with (see *LITERARY DIGEST*, May 30), tho the writer's shaft is barbed for the whole class of English dramatists, who, he affirms, "take themselves with portentous

gravity, and hang out their banner as bold as brass or as a French novelist." We quote further:

"The *obiter dicta* of Mr. Pinero are not without interest since he states the case of the professional playwright with an ingenuous candor. He declares with some truth that there is scarcely a poet or a novelist of the nineteenth century that has not 'failed' in his attempt to write for the stage. Even where the poets have succeeded, Mr. Pinero hastily puts their triumph down to actors and managers. 'Some of Byron's plays were forced, by fine acting and elaborate scenic embellishment, into a sort of success; but how dead they are to-day!' (Are they so dead, we wonder, as the plays of the real Byron, the author of 'Our Boys,' who, we take it, did not rely for his success upon scenic embellishment?) Nor has Lord Tennyson fared any better. Two of his plays 'were so admirably mounted and rendered by that great actor, Sir Henry Irving, that they enjoyed considerable prosperity in the theater.' The prejudice is evident which assigns all the credit for the success of Byron and

Tennyson to actor and stage manager, and let us conclude, for instance, that 'Dandy Dick' owed nothing to John Clayton and Mrs. Wood. But, prejudice apart, it is evident that for Mr. Pinero success means the appreciation of the people, and the failure of the poets is not quite so disastrous as he thinks.

"In what, then, have they failed? Not in art, for the terms 'success' and 'prosperity' put that out of the discussion. They have failed to arouse to enthusiasm an after-dinner audience, which detests poetry and has no ear for fine English. They share their failure with all the great playwrights, who have thrown the brightest luster upon our literature. Shakespeare makes but a fitful appearance; but the rest, where are they? Suppose a manager were rash enough to choose for representation not one of the austere masterpieces, but such an enchanting comedy as Heywood's 'English Traveler'; would it hold the stage a single week against 'The Best of Friends,' let us say, or 'The Country Girl'? Of course it would not; and Mr. Pinero must find a cause for the failure of Byron, Tennyson, and the others which is not quite so flattering to his vanity as the incompetence of the poets."



HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

Author of "The Case of Rebellious Susan," "The Liars," "The Manœuvres of Jane," "Mrs. Dane's Defence," etc.

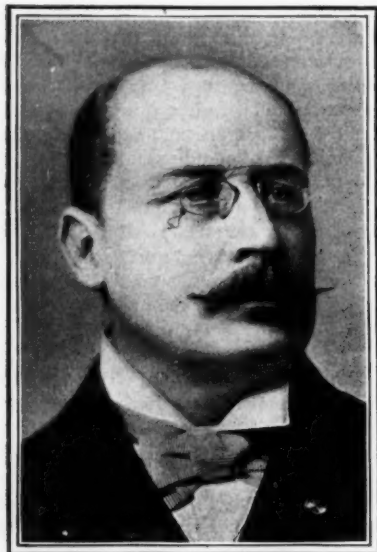
The writer turns for a moment to speculate on the fact that responsibility for the modern drama may not unlikely lie with the modern audiences, and that they prefer "a common jargon to the exquisite speech of literary craftsmen," whereupon "failure is distinction and success a comfort to nothing save the pocket." The blame, then, while being shared, is compounded of misconception and conceit on the dramatist's part, who mistakes the legitimate and praiseworthy ends of his profession. The writer continues:

"The truth is, our dramatists have long since forgotten that the English language is still the medium of the English drama, and that no branch of literary art is worth a word of praise that wantonly divorces itself from literature. The foolish dramatist who was once loquacious concerning what he was pleased to call 'the literary drama' condemned his own craft in a single phrase. No doubt, prosperity being essential, the audiences of our theaters must share the blame with their favorites. Too idle to listen to exquisite prose or splendid verse, they prefer the quick antics of comedians, and in their ear, as in Mr. Pinero's, 'theatrical' has a far more splendid sound than 'dramatic.' To sum the matter up: that poets have failed upon the stage is no compliment to the professional playwrights, who believe themselves the vessels of an esoteric inspiration. It merely means that literature and the drama travel by different roads, and they will continue to travel by those roads so long as the actor is master of the dramatist, so long as the merits of a drama are judged by the standard of material prosperity. After all, to get your puppets on and off the stage is not the sole end of drama, and mod-

esty might suggest that it is better to fail with Tennyson than to succeed with the gifted author who is at this moment engaged in whitewashing Julia."

SOME ESTIMATES OF "MAX O'RELL."

PAUL BLOUET, well known in this country and in Europe by his pen name of "Max O'Rell," died in Paris on the night of May 24. It is generally admitted that his writings, light in manner as they are, have done much to make the people of at least three countries view one another's peculiarities with more tolerant eyes. The outline of his life is briefly as follows. Born in Brittany, March 2, 1848, of French parents, he was educated in Paris, where he took his B.A. degree. Having chosen the army as his profession, he saw active service in the Franco-Prussian war, and afterward



MAX O'RELL.

A satirist who made no enemies. His death occurred in Paris on May 24, 1903.

in the war of the Commune. During the latter he received wounds which compelled him to abandon the career of a soldier, and he went to England. There he made his home for many years, taught French in St. Paul's School, London, lectured, and wrote for the Paris papers. Fame came to him with the publication of a little book called "John Bull and His Island." He visited America in 1887, and since that time has become well known in this country as a lecturer and journalist.

Among other books from his pen may be mentioned "John Bull's

Womankind," "Jonathan and His Continent," "A Frenchman in America," "John Bull and Company," "Jaques Bonhomme," and "Her Royal Highness, Woman." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (May 26) says: "For nearly thirty years he has kept three nations smiling, and in all that time has never leveled a shaft that had a poisoned point." From the Philadelphia *Press* (May 26) we quote as follows:

"Paul Blouet, the French literary soldier of fortune, was the product of modern conditions which make it possible for a man to have more than one country. . . . He was a man of detachment, with the capacity for seeing not merely differences, which is a stupid thing to do, but contrasts, which are amusing. It is an inconsistent world. Who of us does not do things for which he has no excuse or no explanation? No land is logical. Least of all 'John Bull and His Island.' To its description 'Max O'Rell' brought the style of the Paris feuilleton. He had a wife who could translate it into epigrammatic English. His double-barreled humor, which amused either of two peoples at the expense of the other, gave him a run of editions in France, England, and this country. Once devised, this racial satire by comparison went on indefinitely. His contrasts and conceits filled volume after volume. The American reading public, like the English, saw itself as a Frenchman saw it, and found it most amusing. The step from this to writing daily in a snappy way on men, women, and moralities was easy, and the social satirist became a daily journalist."

Henri Pene du Bois, writing in the New York *American* (May 27), speaks of Max O'Rell's unfinished mission, which was to create, by means of his wit, gaiety, and clear outlook, a more

friendly and intimate understanding between the peoples of Europe. "He cherished Hugo's ideal of a United States of Europe." We quote from M. du Bois:

"Max O'Rell studied at his ease the world of the arts and the corridors of politics, the drawing-rooms and the streets, the Stock Exchange and Temple Bar. We know here what he made of them better than they do elsewhere. He made of them small talk. It seemed superficial in his lectures and in his essays, written to amuse rather than to instruct or to moralize. But they and his books—'John Bull and His Island,' 'Jonathan and His Continent'—were united in a graver mission than the one they let appear. He had intensely the wish to destroy the national prejudices that make national enmities. To attain that end he used anecdotes. They are a sort of current coin wherein history verifies the effigies of its medals."

THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM OF WORDSWORTH.

A RECENT volume on Wordsworth written by Prof. Walter Raleigh brings out from Mr. W. E. Henley (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*) a complaint that, tho Mr. Raleigh has had an eye on the real problem of Wordsworth, he evaded or at least failed to reach its solution. Mr. Henley states his conception of the case of Wordsworth in the following style:

"Obviously no man can write some fifteen to sixteen hundred columns of close-printed verse without lighting, if but by accident, on the expression of what seems to him a fundamental truth; and any such man, especially if he be built on Wordsworth's lines, and inspired by Wordsworth's ghost, can do no other than give the best of his part in Time and Eternity to the imposition on his fellows of the master-thoughts which have shaped his own destiny, and which, inasmuch as they are the individual and essential elements in his spiritual composition, he feels compelled, as every strong man must, to impart to the race at large. . . . Wordsworth did something of the kind; and the world at large, it is safe to say, is still scarce conscious of his fateful and enormous presence, and after all these years has but begun to concern itself blindly and fumblingly with his true meaning, his secret, what he said to himself in the privacy of his soul, but was not poet enough to express in the right authentic terms of poetry, excepting now and then and here and there."

The reason that Wordsworth has stood so long outside the apprehension of the world at large is explained as an inherent misfortune of his nature; "for it has to be admitted that a poet who wrote poetry only now and then, who grappled with conceptions which he could not adequately express, and who sent his mind into regions where it found nothing but an *O altitudo!* or the necessity of a retreat by the way it had come—it has to be owned, I say, that a poet-seer thus badly served by his inspiration, his prophetic fury, and his talent as a writer, is none of the luckiest of mankind." Mr. Henley says further:

"He pressed onward," Mr. Raleigh says, 'to a point where speech fails, and drops into silence, where thought is baffled, and turns back upon its own footsteps.' That is finely, evenly, heroically, said; and one may do far worse than accept it as final. For myself, I believe that there is but one way to Wordsworth, and that is the way you find 'upon instinct,' as Falstaff found Prince Henry's royalty. Given that sense, you go to the heart of Wordsworth blindly, and you stay there worshipping, also 'upon instinct,' and finding comfort, encouragement, new meanings in things, new culminations in life, where others, who have gone before you—(poor Byronists and Keatsites they!)—find only bad verses and a halting, fumbling sense of rhythm and an anything but inevitable mastery of one's 'oracular tongue.' Blessed indeed are they that can thus cry quits with Destiny! I can not; nor am I sure that I envy them that can, blessed as past all question they are. 'I do not compare myself, in point of imagination, with Wordsworth—far from it; for his is naturally exquisite, and highly cultivated from constant exercise. But I can see as many castles in the clouds as any man, as many geni in the curling smoke of a steam-engine, as perfect a Percepolis in

the embers of a sea-coal fire.' Thus Sir Walter Scott; and tho these are conditions of spirit and mind in which I rather envy those who are content to get their Percepolis and their geni ready made, or (worse still) believe they see them when they are told they are there, and that if they do not see them they lack that 'inward eye, which is the bliss of solitude,' on the whole I had far rather be damned with Scott than saved with 'the amiable Bard of Ryedale.'

Mr. Henley proceeds until he ventures to bring out something that seems like a pathological hint for the solution of the mystery. We quote again:

"Why did Wordsworth 'break off short in the middle' (so to speak), and comparatively early in life become no more than the shadow of his older self? So far as I know, his is the sole case in literary history of a Great Man's suddenly becoming a Small Man. Was it that he realized that the outcome of his broodings on the intimate Vast was beyond his gift of speech? I think not; for, had that been, he had scarce gone on writing. But I can suggest no other solution of the difficulty except that, at a certain moment, Wordsworth was gripped by, as it were, an intellectual locomotor ataxy. That his mind had pushed so far into the empirics of speculation that it could bring nothing home but the best of his verse, and that it had reached a point at which it found nothing to report in the terms of human language: this we know, and on this Mr. Raleigh insists in words of gold. But the problem remains a problem; and I wish that Mr. Raleigh, who has certainly had an eye on it, had thought it worth discussing in this book of his."

THE PASSING OF LITERARY PROVINCIALISM.

ACCORDING to Mr. John Bell Henneman, the conspicuous characteristic of literature at the beginning of the twentieth century is its tendency "to break down all barriers of speech and race and become a world literature." In other words, our standards are growing, our conceptions are widening. "The best, the brightest, the truest, is what the world asks for—nothing false in fact, weak in sentiment, unreal in imagination, untrue in art." This tendency to cosmopolitanism of appeal he does not claim, of course, as peculiar to, but only more accentuated in, recent years. The first great conscious cosmopolitan in modern literature, we are told, was Goethe. Of Americans "who have provoked countercurrents of thought and art in Europe," he names Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, and Walt Whitman. But now, he argues (*Sewanee Review*, April):

'There has become one standard of comparison and thought everywhere—a breadth of view which is coextensive with that of humanity itself. The test is more and more growing to be the truth to common human impulses and living. It is as characteristic of our literature as of our life—our social experience, our dress, our manners, and our habits. The cosmopolitan is at home everywhere; he feels intuitively the demands the occasion makes, and finds it a natural delight to respond to them. Therefore the passing of all purely provincial literature, whether in Europe or in America, in the New England or the Southern States. Not that literature may not be located anywhere, and derive from any source; but, however seemingly local in origin and provincial in outward aspect, its ultimate appeal must be the wider reaches of a common humanity and that of truth itself

"We do not think of Ibsen and Björnson as isolated in their Scandinavian peninsula, and as provincial from writing in a comparatively unknown speech. They are soon translated and read of mankind. A critic like Dr. Georg Brandes, recalling the days of Sainte-Beuve and Taine, tho belonging to as infinitesimal portion of the globe as Denmark, may have his opinions remarked upon at the antipodes. It may be affirmed of both the young Hauptmann and Sudermann that they belong in common to Europe as well as specifically to the new German empire. And Nietzsche, demoralizing and upturning as his doctrines seem to be, has had to be reckoned with by the thinkers and moralists of every race. The vogue of the Belgian Maeterlinck is as marked in the salons of Paris as of his own Brussels, and

the echoes thereof are not wanting in London and New York. The appearance of a book by the late M. Zola in France was a world occurrence, and we are not yet done discussing the finer art of Daudet and de Maupassant."

Mr. Henneman finds most strongly marked in the French, Scandinavian, and Russian literatures the tendency to fulfil the broad conditions of a world literature.

WHEN SARDOU "ARRIVED."

THE presentation of Sardou's latest play, "Dante," by Sir Henry Irving, carries as an inevitable consequence a penumbra of journalistic notes and anecdote involving both Dante and Sardou. The story of the first years of effort of any successful man is interesting in detail proportionately to the amount of the man's unrequited effort. Some years before his death, M. Antoine Leandre Sardou, father of the dramatist, wrote a sketch of Victorien's early struggles, which *To-Day* (May 6) has had translated. It runs in part as follows:

"My son Victorien was born on September 6, 1831, in the Rue Beautriellis, Paris. I myself was his first tutor in our home; peace, order, and work were ever before his eyes. When nine years old we nearly lost him through scarlet fever. He recovered, however, and I then took him to Le Cannet in the South of France, to my old father's, to let him breathe the invigorating air of the country and regain his strength.

"The child found some odd volumes of Molière at Le Cannet, which he eagerly devoured, learning whole passages by heart and reciting them, to the great joy of his grandfather. It was marvelous to see the boy-actor playing entire scenes from 'Tartufe,' 'L'Avare,' or the 'Misanthrope,' in the marketplace, surrounded by an appreciative audience of villagers and residents."

The boy returned to Paris at the end of a year, and in 1846 the father established a private school in the Rue des Postes and seemed on the way to fortune, when the Revolution of 1848 brought ruin upon him. Victorien meantime had become a *Bachelier ès Lettres*, and entered the School of Medicine, but at the end of six months informed his father that he had learned all he wanted to know of the science of Æsculapius. Writes the father:

"I could have obtained him an appointment as usher in a country government school, or placed him in the Ministry of Public Instruction, but he refused all my proposals. When I asked his kind and indulgent mother what her son intended doing, she replied: 'Don't worry about your son; he works hard and will succeed in the end.'

"'But what does he do?'

"'He writes for the stage.'

"'For the stage! Why, there is not a single collegian who has not a comedy or a tragedy up his sleeve. And young men who have the right to expect recognition only succeed with the greatest difficulty, after having knocked in vain at the doors of theatrical managers for ten or fifteen years! However, let him show me some of his work.'

"The next day Victorien brought me a comedy in two acts,



VICTORIEN SARDOU,

Author of "Dante." He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1863, and elected a member of the French Academy in 1877.

entitled, 'Les Amis Imaginaires.' It was utterly unsuitable for the stage, but two or three scenes were well done, the dialog was natural, and the verse good. I returned the play with one word, which at once expressed my approval and encouragement—'Continue!'

The elder Sardou removed to Nice, leaving Victorien in Paris, who obtained a small income from tutoring. In 1854 his play "The Tavern" was produced at the Odéon, but was badly received by the students of the Latin Quarter:

"The young author, full of illusions, had meanwhile speculated on his success, and indulged in extravagance which he could not afford. . . . He set to work again, and wrote a drama in verse, called 'Bernard Palissy,' which he hoped to see played on the same stage that had witnessed his failure. The play is still, I think, lying in a box stowed away at the Odéon. He continued to plan other dramas, frequented theatrical circles, obtained credit, and contracted enormous debts.

"One year after his failure he was on the brink of an abyss. As soon as I heard of this—not through him, however, for his pride prevented him from applying to me—I resolved to leave Nice and reluctantly returned with my family to Paris. With great difficulty we managed to live and satisfy my own and my son's creditors. Victorien worked hard, but his pen brought him nothing. No matter how he tried, he could get neither novel nor play accepted, and this went on for four years. At last a kind lady who had great faith in Victorien's future and was a friend of Mademoiselle Déjazet suggested he should write a play for this celebrated actress. My son then wrote 'Candide,' a vaudeville, the subject and title of which were borrowed from Voltaire. This may be the reason for the extraordinary fact that it was condemned by the censor soon after its production. Thus the unfortunate author, now in his twenty-eighth year, found himself further than ever from the realization of his ambition. Happily, however, Mademoiselle Déjazet took, at about that time, the theater which now bears her name. A good play was wanted to inaugurate the opening. Vanderbuch suggested one with the title 'Les Premières Armes de Figero,' and even made a scenario; but did not feel himself competent to write the piece. It was no easy matter to take the characters from Beaumarchais and preserve the original language. Several well-known authors were invited to do the work, but, like Vanderbuch, they declined to undertake so bold a venture. At last Mademoiselle Déjazet bethought her of the author of 'Candide,' and, giving him Vanderbuch's scenario, told him to write the piece and she would play it. Eight days after, the whole work was terminated, and on September 27, 1859, for the inauguration of her theater, the incomparable Déjazet added to her triumphs 'Les Premières Armes de Figero.' The production proved, however, more a literary than a financial success; but from that moment Victorien took his place among dramatic authors. The play 'Les Gens Nerveux,' first written for the Gymnase Theater, and subsequently arranged by Théodore Barrière for the Palais Royal, only obtained a *succès d'estime*. But 'Monsieur Garat,' played at the Déjazet Theater April 30, 1860, and 'Les Pattes de Mouche' ('A Scrap of Paper'), produced on May 15, 1860, brought the name of Victorien Sardou in the full light of publicity, and secured the good graces of all theatrical managers to the young author, now on the high road to fame."

A DEFENSE OF THE LITERARY PATRON.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE urges, in defense of the practise of patronage that flourished in England in the eighteenth century, that "in its most consistent form it was a kindly mode of protecting what would without it have been helpless." He thinks it time that some one took up the cause of the "much-despised, much-miscomprehended patron," our modern prejudice against whom he accredits to Dr. Johnson's celebrated letter to the Earl of Chesterfield. Johnson's anger, it will be remembered, was roused by the fact that Chesterfield neglected to offer him his patronage.

Mr. Gosse refers to the seventeenth-century custom of dedica-

ting books to powerful noblemen, as having evolved the later type of patron. He writes (*Harper's Magazine*, June):

"What particularly distinguished the true eighteenth-century patron was that he lifted the whole burden of life off the shoulders of his protégé and gave him the comforts of a home. . . .

"The only alternative between a 'place' and death in a garret after a wretched life of incessant begging was, in the case of many of the poets, an invitation to reside with the patron. This was recognized as a sort of profession; and the curious thing is that it seems to have involved hardly any responsibility or duty. It is to be supposed that the patron enjoyed the distinction of having a man of genius under his personal charge. He was a man of taste himself, and it was delightful in his hours of ease, stretched in a chair on one of his espaliered terraces, to listen to new works by his own private Gay or Thomson or Tickell. As Pope says in a cancelled couplet—which is supposed to refer to Bubb Dodington—

To bards reciting he vouchsafed a nod,
And snuffed their incense like a grateful god.

How the protégé employed himself in relation to the patron with whom he resided is not always quite clear. Sometimes he occupied his ample leisure in preparing an edition of one of the classics for the press. This book would ultimately be produced, by subscription, with a glowing tribute to the nobleman 'by whose indulgence I had both the time and ammunition to perform it.' The protégé was expected to apply his vacant hours to his own favorite study. He entered into learned or witty correspondence of a semipublic nature, which redounded to the glory of the patron."

Among many famous men of that period who did not think it undignified to avail themselves of patronage, Mr. Gosse mentions George Berkeley the philosopher, the poets Prior, Congreve, Gay, and Thomson, and Fielding the novelist. Such an attitude toward the custom as that taken by Pope was so rare, he tells us, as to be almost unique. It was Pope who wrote:

"Oh, let me live my own, and die so too!
Maintain a poet's dignity and ease,
And see what friends, and read what books I please;
Above a patron, tho' I condescend
Sometimes to call a minister my friend."

But in the majority of cases, such was the feeling of the times, men of the finest intellectual gifts and equipment seem not to have found it irksome to be installed in a nobleman's house "like a cat or a parrot or a maiden aunt." It is to be noted, says Mr. Gosse, as a not very amiable trait in eighteenth-century literary life, "that the personal character of the patron was not allowed to weigh in the balance against the advantages of his patronage." He concludes:

"Johnson showed that it was possible, by a tremendous effort, to finish a work without the aid of a patron, and patronage went out of fashion. Fifteen years later it was already so discredited that Chatterton died for the lack of it. But from 1710 to 1750 it was in full vogue, and whatever we may think of the propriety of personal independence and of the good fortune of the democratic authors of to-day, we do a cruel wrong to the unselfish and enlightened noblemen whose hospitality permitted the higher literature to exist in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, if we grudge the admission that in the main they were generous, unassuming, and tactful in their beneficent action."

NOTES.

THE extension of the elective system in so conservative a university as Yale is significant. For entrance, Greek will be no longer compulsory; and throughout the four years the student will be free to select five courses annually out of a set of eight.

A WRITER in the London *Daily Mail* comments on the pronounced difference of public taste in the matter of periodical literature in England and in America. London, he says, is flooded with "weeklies," a class which in New York is comparatively sparsely represented, particularly in the field of literature and criticism. In monthly journalism, America leads, he admits, in the matter of illustration, but falls slightly behind in purely literary quality. In the matter of heavy reviews and quarterlies he easily claims the lead for England. Are these facts, it may be asked, really indicative of a difference in public taste?

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS HYPNOTISM WRONG?

ONE way of looking at hypnotism is to regard it as a heaven-sent means of accomplishing all good ends. According to this view we are to be educated, trained, reformed, and cured of disease by it. The opposite view sees in it only a device for committing crime and doing injury; in fact, some recent European Catholic writers have seriously affirmed that it is the invention of the evil one. Looked at in a common-sense way, the question is reduced to that of the use or abuse of a very powerful method. This middle view is taken by Dr. Leon Meunier in an article on "Hypnotism in its Relation to Morals and Religion," contributed to *Cosmos*. Says Dr. Meunier:

"A subject in the hypnotic state loses control of his acts. Thoughts may be suggested to him that are forced on his mind; on waking, he may be made to commit acts that his conscience condemns. Every one is not hypnotizable to the same extent. In general, to enter the hypnotic state one must submit and consent to certain manipulations that facilitate it. But this is not universally true; certain subjects are very easily hypnotizable and suggestionable; they may be put to sleep when alone; there are even subjects in whom natural sleep may be changed into the hypnotic state.

"This state of suggestibility is not without inconvenience for the health. Its frequent repetition brings on various mental troubles, among which may be noted a tendency to psychologic disaggregation—to spontaneous or easily provoked states of hypnosis. Frequent convulsive crises have also been noted among such persons.

"These are certainly inconveniences, but they can be foreseen, avoided, or lessened. Should they involve the complete interdiction of these practises in the name of morals and religion, if not of the law? The problem has been propounded by jurists, physicians, and theologians.

"Is hypnotism immoral? In itself, evidently not. A hypnotized subject is for the time being deprived of his liberty, but it is right that he should consent to this if he does it that he may in the end recover his liberty and his reason, which have been more or less enslaved by his malady. A person narcotized by chloroform is deprived of his consciousness and his liberty, and may become the victim of violence and abuse; but is the use of chloroform therefore illegal?

"It is moral, says Erasset, to accept or even solicit a temporary diminution of the moral and personal life, if it is done with the object of increasing, or of rendering possible or easier, the ulterior working of this same life.

"It thus hardly seems necessary to insist that hypnotism has nothing immoral about it if its aim is moral; medical and therapeutic hypnotism, therefore, is moral.

"It is evident that as the hypnotic state may have its dangers and its serious inconveniences, public exhibitions of hypnotism for amusement ought to be forbidden. It is not the same with scientific experiments in hypnotism. We need not enter here into the discussion of the lawfulness of scientific experimentation on human beings. All dangerous experiments should be forbidden. . . .

"The question of the morality of hypnotism has been much agitated in the religious world, and it has been blamed and condemned by a number of Catholic writers, among whom is Father Franko, S.J. His memoir on the question is most radical and at the same time most complete. He considers hypnotism as supernatural in its causes and its effects, and as both immoral and maleficent. It is satanic, and the devil is always concerned in it, if not as direct agent, at least as inspirer. This thesis has been upheld by [a great number of ecclesiastics], . . . especially by the Bishop of Madrid in a celebrated proclamation which has been the cause of many polemics.

"The Roman curia has not upheld this condemnation. It condemns the abuse, but allows the use of hypnotism when it consists in the simple employment of physical means, lawful in themselves and in their operation."

Dr. Meunier gives a long list of Roman Catholic authors for

and against hypnotism. The action of the papal authorities settles the question so far as the Roman Catholic Church is concerned, but there are many Protestants with whom it still remains open. Dr. Meunier apparently goes to neither extreme. He says in his closing paragraph:

"We do not believe in the utility of hypnotism as a means of education. In this case it would appear to be injurious. But its use seems to us legitimate as a curative agent in certain cases, not very numerous, where maladies can not be treated successfully by other means."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A STATISTICAL FORECAST OF THE COLLEGE SPECIES.

APROPOS of the recent widespread interest in the question of the growing decrease in the size of American families and the particular case of the graduates of Harvard College, Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, in *The Popular Science Monthly* (May), cites statistics gathered from three other colleges, namely, Middlebury, Wesleyan, and New York University, to show that "the failure of Harvard graduates to produce their share of the present generation is but a single example of a widespread condition." His conclusion that the social or racial group to which college men belong is beginning to die off from old age will meet with incredulity, but it is plausibly maintained. In seeking the explanation of the existing conditions, Professor Thorndike first advances two hypotheses. To quote him:

"The most plausible explanation attributes the change to the custom of conscious restriction of offspring. Greater prudence, higher ideals of education for children, more interest in the health of women, interests of women in affairs outside the home, the increased knowledge of certain fields of physiology and medicine, a decline in the religious sense of the impiety of interference with things in general, the longing for freedom from household cares—any or all of these may be assigned as the motive for the restriction. The only other explanation which to the present writer seems adequate assigns the decreased productivity of college men to real physiological infertility of the social and perhaps of the racial group to which college men and their wives belong."

Arguing on the assumption of conscious restriction, the professor affirms that "the result will be the appearance in the statistics of late decades of two species of families, one showing the natural tendency and in every way comparable to the species shown in the first decades, the other a species of restricted families with a range from 0 to 3 or 4 [children] and a preponderance of 2's and 0's." By a method of graphic representation the professor shows that from 1803 to 1834 the largest group of families were those of six children, with a variable decrease in the three decades of families beyond that number. From 1835 to 1854 the largest group was that of four children; from 1855 to 1864, three; and from 1865 to 1874 the two largest groups were those of none and of three children. From the decade following 1835-44 the ten-children group decrease to a minimum, after which they cease to be a calculable quantity. "The conclusion is," says the writer, "that the changes in distribution actually found decade by decade have far more likeness to those that would result from a decrease in fertility, than to those that would result from restriction." To quote further:

"So far as our general mental prepossessions go, however, a real decrease in fertility seems at first sight a preposterous doctrine. One can well imagine the sneer of the physician whose experience emphasizes the frequency of restriction, and the pitying smile of the biologist who discerns that a progressive decrease in fertility of a species is a flat contradiction of the doctrine of natural selection. . . .

"But I venture to assert that the experiences of metropolitan physicians will not serve to prophesy the social psychology of

the species we have studied, that their opinions may here be as wide of the mark as the common belief that unwillingness is the main cause of the failure of the women of the better classes to nurse their children. As to the contradiction of natural selection, I may suggest that the existence, amount, and results of the elimination of types by their failure to produce their kind is after all a problem which only statistical inquiries can settle, and that if the doctrine is to be used as an excuse for evading certain obvious facts in human history it is perhaps time that it should be questioned.

"The issue is clear. The more fertile members of a race produce of course a larger measure of the next generation than do the less fertile. So also do their children, if fertility is inherited. There should, then, according to present-day biology, be a quantitative evolution of fertility. Absolute sterility would needs be the first trait to be eliminated from a species. It should have disappeared from human stock eons ago. And so long as there are variations in fertility and a transmission of these variations, the fertility of a race must keep up to the racial type and ought to increase. It makes no difference whether the type can change only by sudden extreme variations or by a gradual change of its center of gravity. Of whatever sort the effective variations are, the ones that must needs win in the case of fertility are variations on the plus side. But what we actually find is good evidence of a decrease. . . ."

In conclusion, the professor says:

"So far as the present facts go the probability is against natural selection in the case of fertility in man. The contrary hypothesis, that a stock like an individual has a birth, growth, senescence, and death; that, apart from the onslaughts of rivals or the privations of a hard environment or the suicide of universal debauchery, races die a natural death of old age, lends itself very well to the interpretation of human history and perhaps to the history of animal forms as well. It leaves the causation of this race life and death a mystery. But a mystery is less objectionable than a contradiction."

QUEER ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE METRIC SYSTEM.

IN a recent discussion of the metric system of weights and measures, aroused by a paper in favor of the system read before the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, some arguments were advanced that excite the mirth of *The Electrical World and Engineer*. That paper says editorially:

"The conservatives in debate clung not only to British measures, but also to the British pound, shillings, and pence, and in the main for the same reasons. This to Americans will be a flaw in the armor, for practically every American admits that the decimal United States currency is far more simple, logical, rational, and scientific than the guinea, pound, crown, florin, shilling, penny, farthing, mite system. It is quite true that an American who writes down his wealth as ten thousand dollars can by an accidental shift of the decimal point make himself appear a millionaire. Nevertheless, such errors are very uncommon in good faith. Since then the devotees of the league, mile, furlong, pole-or-perch, rod, link, fathom, yard, foot, inch, mil, barley-corn system advocate the retention of the British coinage for substantially the same reasons as for the grand old linear jumble, and since we all know, on this side of the Atlantic, that the decimal coinage is incomparably better, is it not reasonable to suspect that the arguments for the retention of the linear jumble, which we, too, retain as a national fetish, may be similarly unsound?

"One gentleman is reported deprecating the use of decimals in currency as compared with the pound, shilling, pence system, because the decimal system 'gets rid of a perpetual opportunity of doing a little mental arithmetic.' This seems to have been spoken in earnest, and not as a joke. The dollar, cent system is too easy, it would seem. What a blissful example of the principle of 'how not to do it,' and how beautiful a realization of the majesty of needless labor. Let us make things hard, and keep them hard, that we may have to take extra time to do them, and make education burdensome to every succeeding generation.

Wonderful, indeed, is the influence of conservatism! There is no fallacy or superstition so gross that conservatism will not enshrine it. Taken as a whole, the discussion seems to show that there is a large and growing section of electrical engineers in Great Britain who favor the advent of the international metric system."

NEW FORMS OF ELECTRIC ARC LAMP.

AMONG various recent attempts to improve the arc lamp, perhaps the most interesting is that which has resulted in the use of carbons impregnated with metallic salts, producing the so-called "flame-arc." In the ordinary arc the principal light is from the white-hot carbon terminals, the arc itself contributing little; but when the carbons are soaked in salts of barium or lime, these produce vapors that render the arc highly luminous. Furthermore, their conductivity is high, so that a much longer arc can be used; whence the name of "flame-arc" or "flame-lamp," already mentioned. In a paper read before the Berlin Electrical Society, Herr J. Zeidler recently described some of the later forms of this lamp. An abstract from *The Engineering Magazine* (May) runs, in part, thus:

"Two forms of lamp are described by Herr Zeidler, one being similar to the ordinary arc lamp, the carbons being placed vertically above one another. The principal modification necessary with this form is that due to the increased length of the arc, since it is necessary to arrange for the movable carbon to be drawn back further after the current is started than is done with the ordinary carbons. In practise it is found that the steadiness of the light is improved by the use of this carbon, presenting a small surface at the points. For this reason, and also because of the presence of the impregnating salts, the carbons are consumed more rapidly than are those of the ordinary form. This is partially provided for by making them as long as practicable, besides which double-carbon lamps, similar to those originally introduced by Brush in the United States, are employed, one pair of carbons being thrown into action only after the other is consumed.

"The other form of lamp is called by Herr Zeidler an 'intensive' flame arc lamp, and is constructed with the two carbons arranged side by side, forming an acute angle with each other. A forward movement of both carbons thus brings them together, while they are separated when retracted. This arrangement permits both carbons to be placed above, the arc being formed below, no shadow of the carbons being thrown down. The lamp may thus be suspended, with the enclosing globe below, being especially well arranged for the useful distribution of the light. With this arrangement it is also practicable to maintain the arc in the focus of a concave reflector, so that a large portion of the light is effectively utilized. . . ."

"Some interesting experiments are related as to the effect of a magnetic field upon the arc, this acting to spread the arc and make it larger. Photometric measurements show, however, that no increase in illumination is produced thereby, and hence no useful purpose is served.

"The economy obtained by the use of impregnated carbons is well shown in the photometric tests made with the new lamps as compared with those using the ordinary carbons. . . . For 220 volts and 9 amperes the hemispherical intensity with the flame arc lamp was from two to three times that of the ordinary arc, while the intensive flame arc lamp gave fully four times the hemispherical intensity, using alternating current.

"The color of the light may be controlled to a certain extent by the preparation of the carbons, these being provided to give either a yellow or a milk-white light, according to the character of the impregnating material. Those for a white light, however, are not so steady as the yellow ones. The latter are best suited for indoor illumination, the former show windows and similar public uses. Neither lamp, however, is adapted for photographic purposes, the greater actinic power of the violet rays of the ordinary arc lamp being preferable.

"The paper of Herr Zeidler . . . is disappointing for what it does not say, and is incomplete in that it withholds any account of the materials and methods used in the preparation of the car-

bons. Secrecy in matters of this sort is rapidly disappearing from the work of the more progressive manufacturing establishments, dependence being placed upon legal protection for the guarding of proprietary rights, while methods are disclosed with true scientific frankness. In any case the activity of interested investigators may be depended upon to develop identical or similar processes, so that the publicity can only be delayed."

HOW LONG HAS RADIUM BEEN RADIATING?

IT will be remembered that according to one theory the mysterious new metal radium is continually exhausting an original stock of energy by its radiation; so that at some time or other it must stop. As the molecular changes that are supposed to give rise to the radiation are slow, this time may be very far off. A correspondent of *Nature*, however, Mr. R. J. Strutt, suggests that instead of looking into the future, which is unattainable, we inquire about the past. And first he reminds us that radium, as radium, does not exist in nature; it is extracted from a mineral called pitchblende. This mineral has undoubtedly existed in its present state since the earth cooled down from incandescence. Has it been giving out heat all this time? The thing to be ascertained first, of course, is whether pitchblende possesses the properties of its derivative radium. Says Mr. Strutt:

"I think . . . that it would be of great importance to determine, if possible, whether radium, as contained in pitchblende, emits as much energy as the same amount of the material in the form of an artificially concentrated product. The mineral must be supposed to have been in existence, in its present condition, for a period of time comparable with the age of the earth—perhaps fifty million years. It is certainly more likely to have lost than gained activity during that time. We may therefore reasonably assume that it has been liberating energy at not less than its present rate for fifty million years. A determination of the amount of energy thus emitted would carry us much further than the most careful and protracted observations on powerful radium preparations.

"Such a measurement would, no doubt, be difficult, but not, I think, altogether impracticable. A very large block of pitchblende might be used, and a thermocouple inserted in the center of it. Something might be gained by careful heat insulation of the block."

Mr. Strutt calculates that, supposing pitchblende to contain one part of radium in 100,000, the interior of a large slab of the mineral ought to possess a temperature one-fifth of a degree higher than the outside, which is a measurable quantity. If experiment shows that this difference of temperature exists, we may calculate the minimum amount of energy emitted since creation by a mass of pitchblende or radium ore, and see whether this is consistent with the theory that the substance is simply giving out its own energy without compensation from some outside source.

More Rays.—The physicist who does not discover a new kind of radiation in these days is "out of the procession" indeed. The latest is thus described editorially in *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"A recent discovery which is of very great interest seems so far to have attracted less than its due share of attention. We refer to the discovery by M. Blondlot of an entirely new set of radiations derived from an ordinary focus tube and capable of penetrating thin wood, paper, aluminum foil, and the like. The striking feature of the newcomers is the fact that while possessing a fair amount of penetrative power they are unmistakably to be classified with ordinary light, and yet do not affect the photographic plate. They can, however, be reflected and refracted, are in themselves plane-polarized, but can be given elliptic polarization or rotary polarization by the usual means, and can be brought to a focus by a lens and be deviated by a prism. M.

Blondlot, using a tiny spark for an indicator, demonstrated all these properties and finally obtained a rough measure of the index of refraction through a quartz prism. It proved to be in the neighborhood of 2.0, altho the radiation evidently covered quite a range of refrangibility. This would indicate that the Blondlot rays, as they deserve to be called, are allied to the extreme ultra-violet rays of the known spectrum. Ordinary metallic spectra rarely show anything beyond a wave-length of about 200 micromillimeters.* By putting source and apparatus in vacuo, wave-lengths down to about 100 micromillimeters have been found by photography; but beyond this, atmospheric absorption or failure of the photographic plates has blocked further progress. Now from the index of refraction observed Blondlot's rays are likely to be very much shorter in wave-length even than 100 micromillimeters, so that at first glance the discovery would look as if we had passed beyond a great atmospheric absorption band and reached a new region one step nearer to the debatable ground held by other mysterious radiations. Each year we are getting material for the study of generalized radiation in place of our previous fragmentary knowledge, and sooner or later the time will be ripe for a general clearing up of the subject. Just now we are fumbling around rather in the dark and making very hard work of things that will probably turn out to be simple."

LORD KELVIN ON RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

A RECENT utterance by Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), at the close of a lecture on "Present-Day Rationalism" by Professor Henslow in London, has attracted wide attention as being a sort of religious confession of faith by England's foremost man of science. Says the London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* (May 15), describing what occurred:

"Professor Henslow had stated that modern science neither affirms nor denies creative power in the origin of life. Lord Kelvin replied that science positively affirms creative power and makes every one feel a miracle in himself. It was not in dead matter, he added, that men lived, moved, and had their being, but in a creative and directive power, which science compelled them to accept as an article of belief. Modern biologists were coming once more to a firm acceptance of something, and that was a vital principle. Agnostics they might be in science, but they only knew the Creator in His works and were absolutely forced by science to admit and to believe with absolute confidence in a directive power. Lord Kelvin made a rigorous application of the logical law of excluded middle, and contended that there must either be scientific belief in creative power or acceptance of the Ciceronian theory of a fortuitous concourse of atoms. Because biologists could not escape from the conclusion that there was original creative power when they studied the physics and dynamics of living and dead matter, science was not antagonistic to religion, but a help to it. 'A million of millions of millions of years would not give them a beautiful world like ours.'

"Lord Kelvin had put this incisive inquiry: 'Is there anything so absurd as to believe that a number of atoms by falling together of their own accord could make a crystal, a sprig of moss, a microbe, or a living animal?' On reflection he perceived that a crystal was an unfortunate illustration, since in structure it differed from the cellular formation of which plants and animals were made. He accordingly hastened to admit that a crystal might result from a fortuitous concourse of atoms, but contended anew that a similar explanation could not be offered for the origin, existence, and growth of plants and living beings, for which scientific thought was compelled to accept the idea of creative power. Lord Kelvin closed his brief but weighty confession of faith with this striking passage: 'Forty years ago I asked Liebig, walking somewhere in the country, if he believed that the grass and flowers which we saw around us grew by mere chemical force. He answered: "No! no more than I could believe that a book of botany describing them could grow by mere chemical forces." Every action of a human free will is a miracle to physical and chemical and mathematical science.' This is emphatic testimony from the foremost man of science in

*A micromillimeter is a millionth of a millimeter, or about 0.0000004 inch.

England respecting the creative mind as the only possible source of life. It differs widely from the scientific atheism of Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Spencer, which was accepted a quarter of a century ago as the highest wisdom of the educated world."

In an editorial comment on Lord Kelvin's remarks, *The Evening Post*, New York, says:

"As it stands, this utterance by one who is, in many respects, the greatest living scientist will attract wide attention. It will be claimed, tho, of course, it is not, as a reversion to the crudest form of creationist theory before Darwin. We shall doubtless see a certain class of apologists hailing Lord Kelvin as believer in the fixity of species, in special design, and the Mosaic cosmology and chronology. Obviously, he is nothing of that. All that he has really done is to admit, along with all the other great scientists who were correspondingly modest, that life's bases rest beyond the probe of chemic test, and that the mystery of its ultimate beginnings is inexplicable to him. Science but pushes the mystery farther back. It does not alter its essential nature."

POWER FROM CITY REFUSE.

SEVERAL years ago much interest was aroused by experiments in Europe going to show that much of a city's waste might be made a source of revenue as a combustible instead of having to be disposed of at considerable expense. Major Woodbury, New York City's commissioner of street-cleaning, has been trying experiments along this same line, but *The Western Electrician* does not share his rosy views regarding their possibilities. It asserts that the European tests have not turned out well and that for those begun in New York no better fate can be expected. Says the writer:

"About once in so often the public is regaled with a story setting forth that a zealous official of some American city has discovered a 'mine of wealth' in the street refuse now going to waste, but which might, instead, be utilized as fuel under the furnaces of an electric-light plant, by which miles of streets might be illuminated, practically without cost. The latest of these prophets appears to be Mr. Woodbury, the commissioner of the Department of Street-cleaning in New York City, who has made a prediction, it is said, that in five years New York will be able to light half of its area, or nearly so, by energy divided from the incineration of waste material picked up in the streets, which until now has been thrown into the sea. 'Mr. Woodbury has turned into fuel the material heretofore regarded as the most worthless of all the waste products of the city,' says the pleasing account. 'While it has cost the city from nineteen to thirty cents a cubic yard to dispose of it in the past, bids are now being made for its purchase by the Manhattan Elevated and the Metropolitan Street Railway companies. Commissioner Woodbury has demonstrated that he has opened a "mine" which will produce the equivalent of 19,036 tons of the best anthracite coal annually, and the cost will be reduced to a minimum.'

"It is a pity to throw a damper on such glowing prospects, but, unfortunately, in England, where experiments with refuse destructors in electrical generating-plants have been exhaustively carried out, the results have been unsatisfactory. The refuse can be destroyed in the incinerators all right, but the process is not economical from the steam-raising point of view. Of course, Commissioner Woodbury may have something new up his sleeve, but the probabilities are that his bright anticipations will never be realized."

Why is It Harder to Back than to Pull a Train?

—A writer in *Popular Mechanics* answers his question by reminding us that it is a difficult feat to balance a walking-stick on end on the finger, for the reason that the base of support has to be constantly moved in order to keep it approximately under the shifting center of gravity. He says:

"This illustration is, in a way, analogous to what an engine tries to do when it backs a train of cars along the track. If one tries to push a cart along the roadway one will find that it takes

a lot of steering to do it. In the case of railway cars there can be no such intelligent steering, as the push is only delivered through the coupling, and as this can not be moved to the right or left, it happens that the necessary 'steering' has to be done by the rails, with additional flange friction. If the balancing of one stick on the finger be a difficult task, the balancing of a second on top of the first would be still more difficult, and when the analogy is applied to the case of a long train it is easy to see that in order to keep the backing train straight without the aid of the track and flange friction the engine would have to do such an amount of 'steering' as would be quite out of keeping with its dignity as a steady-going locomotive in good standing."

A Fossil Egyptian Monster.—The skull of a gigantic mammal, hitherto unknown to science, has been unearthed from the sands of Fayum, Egypt. It was described recently by E. Ray Lankester to the Paris Academy of Sciences, as we are informed in *Cosmos* (April 11), which also gives the following description:

"The remains were found by officers in the service of the Egyptian geological survey. The name of *Arsinoitherium* has been proposed for the animal, after Queen Arsinoë, who had her palace near the region, now a desert, where the interesting fossil was discovered. The head is nearly a yard long. On the nasal region is found a double bony horn of enormous size. Near the eyes is also found a pair of smaller horns. At first sight the entire skull recalls that of the rhinoceros. But the resemblance is quite superficial, since the horns are solid bony masses and the teeth bear no resemblance to those of the rhinocerotides. Mr. Lankester is disposed to regard the *Arsinoitherium* as descended from the primitive stock of the elephants."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"CONSIDERING the articles which fairly inundate the newspapers and magazines regarding the submarine boats, one would think that this type had achieved success," says *The Marine Review*: "but really the submarine is not worth the space that has been given to it. It would be difficult indeed to outline any points upon which the submarine has been a success, except, perhaps, the single point that it has successfully remained stationary on the bottom of a body of water for a few hours. But even this is a doubtful honor: the crew suffered great physical and mental fatigue, and it is a foregone conclusion that they were not in a warlike mood at any time during the experiment. It isn't the things that are on the outside of the submarine that need to be worried about it; it is those which are on the inside. The submarine is without practical maneuvering power, and all the experiments which have been held so far justify this statement. To founder about is not to maneuver. It has no defensive qualities whatever in itself and its offensive qualities are largely imaginary."

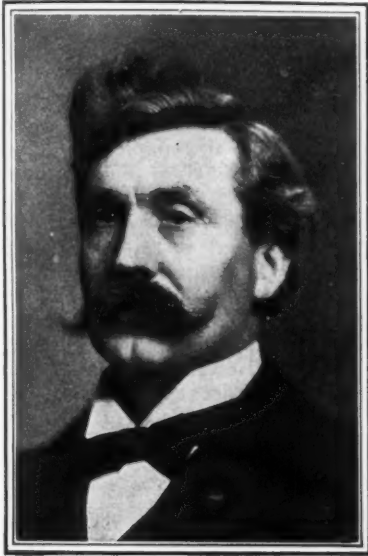
THE great cut-off on the Southern Pacific Railway crossing Great Salt Lake, Utah, which was described some time ago in these columns, has recently given much trouble by portions of the embankment sinking out of sight. Says *Engineering News*: "The bottom is covered with a thick and hard crust of salt, tho at some points exceedingly soft and treacherous bottom was encountered. These latter points gave much trouble during construction and required constant filling in as the roadbed sank in the lake. The first engine to be run over the completed line was thrown into the lake by the sinking of the track at the worst section; this was on March 24. On April 2 a train was proceeding toward the gap, and had reached a stretch of about 500 feet of trestlework near the gap when the trestle sank under the load and threw the train into the lake. A thorough investigation is being made of the treacherous ground. It is thought that the channel of a former river, filled with mud to great depth, exists at the points where the sinking took place."

"SILK is known to be the secretion of two glands of the silkworm alongside of the digestive canal," says *Die Seide*, as quoted in *The Scientific American*. "These glands, which consist of tubes in numerous coils, terminate in the spinning-wart, and open in a common orifice from which the secretion, of the consistency of honey, issues forth, promptly hardening into a thread on exposure to the air. Usually the silk is colorless on leaving the body of the silkworm, but sometimes it is straw yellow or greenish. There has been a dispute of long standing between the savants as regards the origin of this coloration. Some claimed that the larva itself produced the color, others ascribed it to impurities which it acquired upon secretion, and still others were of the opinion that the green color of the leaves of the mulberry-tree was the cause of the coloring. The last-named opinion seems to be the correct one. Latterly, Levrat and Conte fed silkworms on mulberry leaves which had been saturated with non-poisonous aniline red and aniline blue. The result was that not only the silkworms turned red or blue, but they also secreted silk of the respective colors. Injections of the above-named dyestuffs into the anal organ of the silkworm produced the same result."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESBYTERIANISM will become an aggressive religious force in the United States as one outcome of the Presbyterian General Assembly, according to the animated comment which its labors at Los Angeles, Cal., have inspired in the religious press. Creed revision is now an accomplished fact, the Twentieth Century Fund has passed the \$12,000,000 limit, and harmony is the prevailing "note" in the denomination. Such



REV. ROBERT F. COYLE, D.D.
Moderator of the Presbyterian General
Assembly.

are the features of the situation as brought out by the Presbyterian organs. Creed revision, altho the foremost topic before the commissioners, "excites comparatively little interest," says *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati and St. Louis), "because of the unanimity of the church." The negative vote on revision, it remarks further, was "comparatively small." The prediction is made in the Presbyterian press generally that the church will now adopt an energetic policy to counteract what *The Christian Work and Evangelist* terms "the prevailing religious

decline, which affects all religious bodies, and from which, in common with them all, the Presbyterian Church suffers":

"As we have previously noted, this matter has been emphasized in various quarters, and notably at the recent meeting of the Presbyterian Union in this city, where it was shown that during the last twenty years Presbyterianism has not kept pace with the growth of the large cities. But in part this is explained by the great volume of immigration that is pouring into the great cities and settling there. . . . It may be assumed that the Assembly will give the matter attention; and we may add that the very fact that the Assembly and the presbyteries as well realize the situation and are giving it attention furnishes cause for belief that all that can be done to remedy the condition will be: the peril in such condition lies in ignoring the seriousness of the situation; this peril assuredly does not confront the Presbyterian Church, which was never more aggressively awake than at the present time."

The same authority has confidence in the outcome of the work planned by the Assembly among the foreign population of the country. *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) likewise regards a revival of Presbyterianism among the indifferent and a spread of it among those who have not been brought under the influence of religion hitherto as a reasonable inference from the existing harmony. It thinks the present practical unanimity regarding creed revision a most hopeful sign, observing:

"The movement for revision that started at St. Louis in 1900 comes to its culmination and conclusion at Los Angeles in 1903. The movement seemed unexpected and unpromising at first, but it has steadily gained in mass and momentum as it advanced, until it now arrives at its goal with the almost unanimous approval of the presbyteries. The differences between the advocates and opponents of the present revision are not serious, and the result will leave no sore feelings behind it, but will be loyally accepted by all parties. No partizan note of triumph

should be sounded over the outcome, for we all are brethren and equally interested in and devoted to the welfare of the church. It falls to the present Assembly to close up the work of revision and then set the face of the church forward to the practical needs and large issues of the future."

It is not overlooked in the Presbyterian press that the church is raising a Twentieth Century Fund, and that, too, on a scale commensurate with the undertaking of the Methodists. The latter reached the \$20,000,000 mark, and the Presbyterian fund has now attained a total exceeding \$12,000,000, which prompts *The Interior* (Chicago) to assert that "all Presbyterian heads" should "lift up"—all Presbyterian heads, at any rate, "that have been hanging down since the great success of the Methodists in raising twenty millions was announced."

JEWISH PRESS ON THE KISHINEFF
OUTBREAK.

WHAT impresses the Jewish press most in connection with the Kishineff atrocities is the fact that the nation responsible for permitting what *The Jewish Chronicle* (London) terms "a murderous bout of maddened savages," prides itself upon its orthodox Christianity. "Not even the women and children were spared by the 'Holy Russians,'" remarks the organ of British Judaism, which fears that the twentieth century of the Christian era is no great improvement, morally, upon the first. The Jewish press in this country indulges in a very similar train of reflections, *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) declaring:

"The massacre commenced without the slightest warning, and was distinctly a religious crusade. On Easter Sunday several priests of the established church preached inflammatory sermons, denouncing the Jewish religion and those who professed it. After the service they put themselves at the head of their flocks, and, crucifix in hand, held on high, led them, calling on them to destroy the synagogues. Robbery, arson, butchery, and rape followed, and lasted for three days before the authorities gave the permission, without which the victims of brutality in Russia dare not even defend themselves. It was only on the fourth day that an attempt was made by the police and soldiers to restore order, when the mob, having done all the harm possible to the Jews, were becoming dangerous to the well-to-do Christians."

The attempt of the Russian Government to conceal the truth from the world "is an example of moral turpitude that excels, if possible, the cruelty of the murderous assault itself," thinks *The Jewish American* (Detroit). The Russian Minister of the Interior has been guilty of "an attempt to foist upon the defenseless Jews the blame for the horrible outrage perpetrated against them":

"If the historian or the moral philosopher seeks for an illustration of the depths of cruelty and utter shamelessness to which religious bigotry can lead a people, he will find it in the attitude of indifference assumed by Russia toward the atrocious anti-semitic outbreak that occurred the day following Easter at Kishineff, Bessarabia. The fact that hundreds of Jews were killed outright, or brutally injured, that their homes were looted and burned down over their heads, scarcely perturbed the placidity of the Russian police officials. But now comes the official report on the whole occurrence, by the Minister of the Interior, which shows on the one hand the miserable depths to which Russian bigotry has sunk the empire, and on the other the absolute consciencelessness of those in power. . . . Attributing as he must the animus for the attack to the century-old lie that the Jews commit 'ritual murder,' he wishes to make the world believe that the actual outbreak was caused by the mistreatment of a Christian woman by a Jew. And the remarkable part of the matter is that many enlightened Christians outside of Russia seem ready to accept this version of the outrage without question or comment."

"The Jewish people are called upon to 'pay the piper' in the horrible Kishineff affair," notes *The American Hebrew* (New York.) "The violence of the mob will not be paid for by the

Russian Government, but as soon as we are informed, gradually, of all the anguish and despair created by the rioters, the cowardly Government whose negligence is the cause of the misery will abjectly permit the Jews of the world over to step in to assuage the wounds of their brethren."

A MODERN JEWISH ESTIMATE OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE Messianic promises have not been fulfilled. This is the most radical feature of the general estimate which twentieth-century Judaism passes upon Christianity. So much we learn from Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, Ph.D., of Temple Beth-El, New York, who has now become president of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, and who is a leader of the "progressive" wing of American Judaism. Under the title "Christianity in its Relation to Judaism," he writes in the newly issued fourth volume of "The Jewish Encyclopedia," and opens the subject in these words:

"Christianity is the system of religious truth based upon the belief that Jesus of Nazareth was the expected Messiah, or Christ, and that in him all the hopes and prophecies of Israel concerning the future have been fulfilled. While comprising creeds which differ widely from one another in doctrine and in practice, Christianity as a whole rests upon the belief in the God of Israel and in the Hebrew Scriptures as the word of God; but it claims that these Scriptures, which it calls the Old Testament, receive their true meaning and interpretation from the New Testament, taken to be the written testimonies of the apostles that Jesus appeared as the end and fulfilment of all Hebrew prophecy. It furthermore claims that Jesus, its Christ, was and is a son of God in a higher and an essentially different sense than any other human being, sharing in His divine nature a cosmic principle destined to counteract the principle of evil embodied in Satan; that, therefore, the death of the crucified Christ was designed by God to be the means of atonement for the sin inherited by the human race through the fall of Adam, the first man; and, consequently, that without belief in Jesus, in whom the Old-Testament sacrifice is typified, there is no salvation. Finally, Christianity, as a world-power, claims that it represents the highest form of civilization, inasmuch as, having made its appearance when the nations of antiquity had run their course and mankind longed for a higher and deeper religious life, it

regenerated the human race while uniting Hebrew and Greek to become the heir to both; and because it has since become the ruling power of history, influencing the life of all nations and races to such an extent that all other creeds and systems of thought must recede and pale before it."

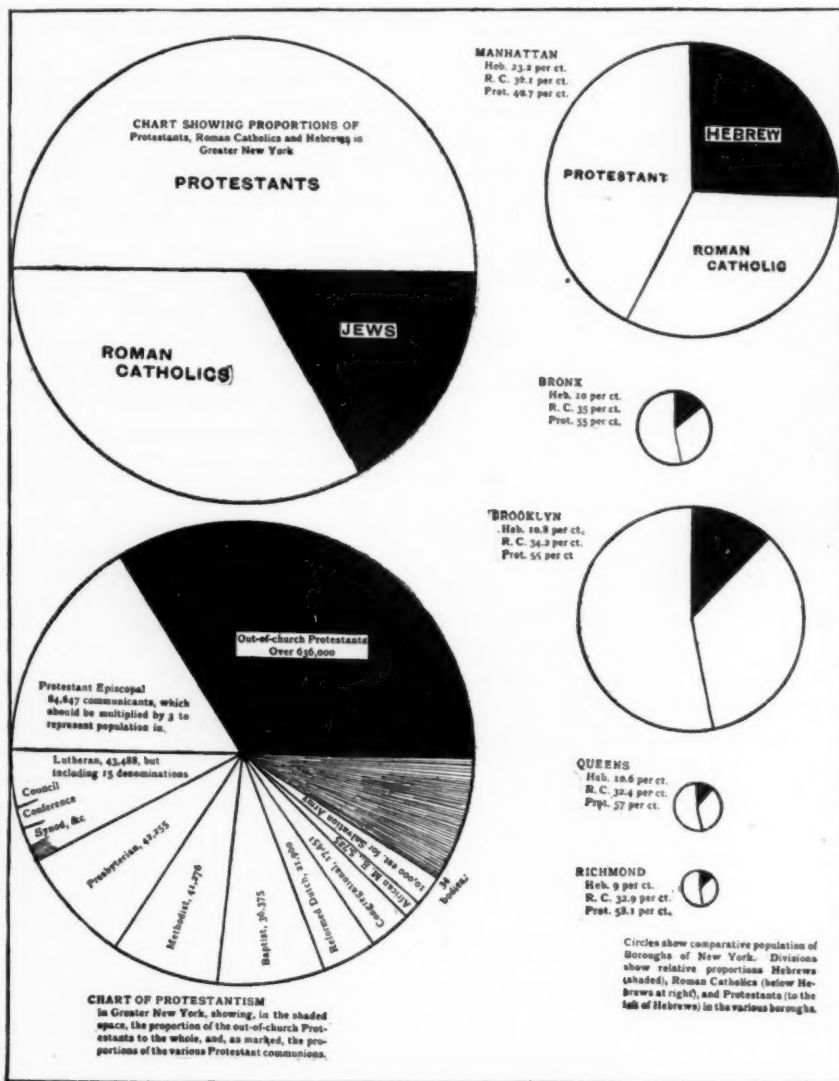
This, it will be noted, is "advanced" Judaism's estimate of Christianity's historical place in the world. In explaining the causes responsible for the place won by Christianity, Rabbi Kohler remarks:

"That the movement did not end with the crucifixion, but gave birth to that belief in the risen Christ which brought the scattered adherents together and founded Christianity, is due to two psychic forces that never before had come so strongly into play: (1) the great personality of Jesus, which had so impressed itself upon the simple people of Galilee as to become a living power to them even after his death; and (2) the transcendentalism, or other-worldliness, in which those penance-doing, saintly men and women of the common classes, in their longing for godliness, lived. In entranced visions they beheld their crucified Messiah expounding the Scriptures for them, or breaking the bread for them at their love-feasts, or even assisting them when they were out on the lake fishing. In an atmosphere of such perfect naïveté the miracle of the Resurrection seemed as natural as had been the miracle of the healing of the sick. Memory and vision combined to weave the stories of Jesus walking on the water, of the transfiguration on the Mount, and of his moving through the air to be near the divine throne, served by the angels and the holy (not 'wild')

beasts ('hayyot'), and holding Scriptural combats with Satan. The Messiahship of Jesus having once become an axiomatic truth to the 'believers,' as they called themselves, his whole life was reconstructed and woven together out of Messianic passages of the Scriptures."

The further fact which Christianity must face, Dr. Kohler thinks, is that the Messianic promises have not been fulfilled:

"On the contrary, the medieval church divided men into believers and unbelievers, who are to inherit heaven and hell respectively. With the love which she poured forth as the fountain of divine grace, she also sent forth streams of hatred. She did not foster that spirit of true holiness which sanctifies the whole of life—marriage and home, industry and commerce—but in Jewish eyes seemed to cultivate only the feminine virtues, love and humility, not liberty and justice, manhood and inde-



JEWISH STRENGTH IN NEW YORK CITY.

Courtesy of The Federation (New York).

pendence of thought. She has done much in refining the emotions, unfolding those faculties of the soul which produce the heavenly strains of music and the beauties of art and poetry; but she also did all in her power to check intellectual progress, scientific research, and the application of knowledge. Her tutorship sufficed as long as the nations under her care were in the infant stage; but as soon as they awoke to self-consciousness and longed for freedom, they burst the shackles of dogma and of ecclesiastical authority. Thus the church was broken up into churches."

If we consider, finally, the relative position of Christianity among the world's religions, we find:

"Christianity is not an end, but the means to an end; namely, the establishment of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. Here Christianity presents itself as an orb of light, but not so central as to exclude Islam, nor so bright and unique as to eclipse Judaism, the parent of both. Moreover, room is left for other spiritual forces, for whatever of permanent value is contained in Brahmanism, especially its modern theistic sects, and in Buddhism and in the theosophic principles derived from it, and for all religious and philosophical systems that may yet be evolved in the process of the ages. In fact, whatever constitutes humanity and bears the image of God, whatever man does in order to unfold the divine life—that helps to make up the sum of religion."



RABBI KAUFMAN KOHLER,
Newly elected President of the Hebrew
Union College, Cincinnati.

A FRENCH VIEW OF EMERSON'S THEOLOGY.

AN exposition of Emerson's thought is a task of singular delicacy, thinks M. Victor Basch. M. Basch, it is proper to explain, has won special eminence in France as an elucidator of every form of religious thought. His analyses of the religious philosophy of Nietzsche, of Renan, of every thinker along modern lines, have attracted extraordinary attention, not only because of what is considered his sympathetic insight, but because of the learning which enables him to estimate comparative values. He has done more than any one individual, it is claimed, to convey to the French mind a due sense of the significance of Emerson, whom he deems "the greatest man of letters America has produced." To him, however, Emerson is primarily the creator of a theology born of the soil from which he sprang. Writing in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), he says:

"Emerson never let his thought crystallize into a body of coherent doctrine. His work—except a volume of poems in which recur all the themes he treated in prose enfeebled rather than invigorated by rhythm and rime—is comprised in some hundred essays of unequal length, importance, and tone, embracing the most varied subjects from metaphysics to rural economy, from the philosophy of nature to history, art, politics, and every form of social life. And each of these essays constitutes a complete and self-contained microcosm. In it Emerson touches upon so many problems, looks at them from such numerous points of view and under such unexpected aspects, covering them with such a rich embroidery of anecdotes, of citations gleaned from every literature, of facts borrowed from all sciences, all arts and all trades, that it becomes very difficult to follow his thought, while to reduce it to unity would amount to its mutilation."

With the aid of patience and of sympathy, however, we finally distinguish, amid this network of entwining paths, two avenues leading up to eminences whereon it becomes possible to gaze over the pulsating and, as it were, tropical vegetation of Emerson's ideas. These two avenues we may term respectively "Nature" and "the Individual." Of these two avenues, critics have usually chosen the second, because it is wider. Our critic

begins with the first—"Nature." To quote anew:

"Emerson is an idealistic and mystic metaphysician, a disciple of Plato, of Plotinus, of Jacob Boehme, of Swedenborg, and of the modern Platonists, Schelling and Novalis. . . . When we contemplate the generality of things, we are led to distinguish absolutely between external Nature and the soul which we feel active within us. On the one side is that which exists outside of ourselves, that which it is out of our power to modify, that which our eye sees, which our hand touches, distinguishes. On the other side is Thought, incapable of externalizing itself, one, identical, elusive to all our ordinary methods of investigation, known by a unique and unparalleled process, which is without dimensions, that we can neither see nor touch, which evades, apparently, all definition and all formula. Between this Nature and this Thought there are beyond doubt uninterrupted relations, since Thought forms itself upon Nature and Nature submits to be penetrated, in her superficial manifestations at any rate, by Thought. But an un-

traversable abyss divides them in their inward and true essence, and all the bridges by which science and philosophy have striven to connect them have been swept away one after another.

"Now this dual conception of the universe is wholly expedient and erroneous. To him who can see more clearly and more deeply, the fundamental identity of Nature and of Mind is revealed with striking evidence. Nature and Mind are but the two aspects of one and the same essence, are but the rigorously parallel manifestations of a single and identical Absolute, of one and the same Soul of things, of a one and only God. Every phenomenon of Nature corresponds to a state of Mind, and *this* state of Mind can be represented only by *that* natural fact. Man can no more be understood without Nature's objects than can those objects without himself. All Nature is as a gigantic metaphor of the human Mind, and the whole human Mind is as a vast symbol of Nature. The laws of moral nature correspond as necessarily to the laws of material Nature as does a countenance looked at in a mirror to the image reflected therein. Every object in Nature, if we know how to look at it rightly and penetrate it, appears to us the copy of some faculty of the soul, and every faculty of the soul copies an object of Nature. Mind necessarily manifests itself under material aspects, and reciprocally all material forms embody themselves in human thoughts. A Newton, a Linnaeus, a Huber, a Dalton, a Berzelius create a new Nature by their thought. Every man is bound by a secret sympathy to some section of Nature whereof he is the representative and the interpreter."

This is the eminence we reach, says our guide, when we have traversed the first great avenue of Emersonian theology. We are next invited by M. Basch to take as our point of departure, "not the Soul of the world and its correlative, Nature, but man himself, the individual." The French expounder proceeds:

"First of all, contrary to all we had a right to expect from the metaphysical essays, we learn that individual souls are separated from one another by barriers invisible, eternal, insuperable. It seems, Emerson tells us, that God has clothed the souls He sends into the universe with qualities incommunicable to other souls, that He has inscribed upon them: 'Not transferable, Good for one trip only.' Nature never duplicates her children, she never creates two men the same. The law of individuality speaks with inexorable voice, 'I am I, you are you, thus we shall remain' (Representative Men). Hence the supreme law imposed upon every soul is to remain itself, to believe in itself, to trust in itself. Emerson's self-reliance is the assured confidence that every created being should have in itself. . . . Always act, preaches the great prophet of energy, in accordance with your own personal inspiration. It matters little whether this inspiration proceeds from above or from below. If you are the son of God you will live according to God, and if you are the son of the

Devil you will live according to the Devil. The only thing that can be required of you is to live in accordance with yourself. How can you be impeached by what others call living according to the Devil, by what they term good and what they term evil?

"There is for you but one good and one evil—that which you pronounce to be such. You are your own legislator and your own prophet. There is but one approbation that need matter to you: that which you allow yourself or which you deny to yourself. Everything that is outside of yourself must to you appear factitious, ephemeral, nothing. Do not let yourself be retained by any tie, by any consideration, by any circumstance. When your genius calls you you must abandon without remorse your father, your mother, and your brothers and sisters."

Thus speaks Emerson, asserts M. Basch. "The theology of Emerson," he continues, "merits the profoundest study." M. Basch is confident of being able to demonstrate, if the opportunity were afforded him, that Emerson, "true to the philosophy of Schleiermacher, taught that there is within us a special faculty, thanks to which we can directly seize spiritual realities; that we possess, outside of all experience and all external pointing out, a revelation of the existence of God." This is how Emerson became "founder and one of the masters of that transcendentalism which so profoundly altered the religious life of America." But M. Basch can only permit himself to explain "how Emerson regarded the religious life of the individual." We quote once more:

"It is clearly manifest at the outset that the religion of the individual confident in his individuality, sole artisan and master of his destiny, can not be that which is taught by the priests of revealed religions. Prayer, to which these priests attribute such prime importance, is a low and vulgar thing whenever it is not contemplation of the phenomena of life from the summit of the supreme eminence to which man may attain—whenever it is not the soliloquy of a soul full of joy, but simply a means of attaining a particular end. From the moment man feels himself truly one with God, he will pray no more."

There are thinkers, says M. Basch in his summing up, "who inspire neither dread nor love, but austere, sublime respect. It is no matter that their voices grow familiar, for they are voices of deep and distant resonance wherein vibrate the organs of temples and the innumerable murmurs of forest and of plain. They seem all reason and they are all sentiment. That is because their sensibility is illumined and clarified by reason precisely as their reason is tempered and humanized by their feelings. Whatever profession they may make they are, and they remain the priests of an unknown gospel, and all their utterances, as the beautiful phrase of Carlyle has it, are 'the soliloquy of a true soul.' It is among such true souls, conquering only through the loftiness of their own unchangeable purity, irradiating all about them the serenity with which they are filled, that we must place the great American individualist, Ralph Waldo Emerson."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE WAVE OF CONVERSION IN CHILDREN.

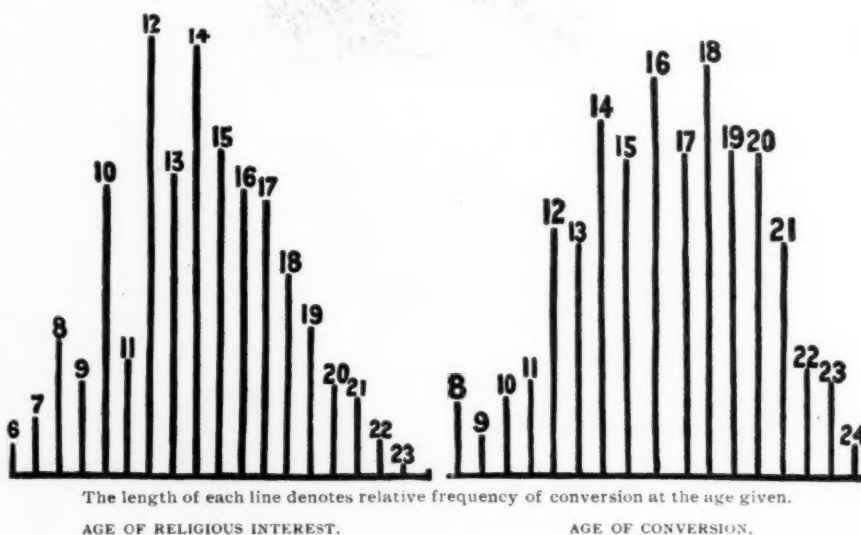
AN "enormous proportion" of those who pass the age of twenty-one "irreligious" are "never converted at all," according to that competent authority, Dr. Cuyler; and Mr. Spurgeon is often quoted as having said that "the most healthy Christians in his church were commonly those who began to serve Christ when they were young." *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago), from whose columns we extract these items, also publishes the diagrams herewith, prepared by Mr. Charles T. Kilborne, who says in the columns of that publication: "If people recognized the truth set forth in the diagram showing religious interest, it would not be long before the figures in the second diagram would be decidedly changed, and of course the application of this is so plain as not to require comment." Mr. Kilborne says also:

"I may say briefly that the one showing 'Age of Conversion' was the result of a very careful investigation made among a large group of grown young men, the number being sufficiently large to get a fair average, and they being of sufficient maturity to understand the importance of careful and accurate responses. These results, as disclosed by the responses and manifested in the diagram, are closely identical with other tests made by careful and trustworthy men at other times. The other chart, 'Age of Religious Interest,' was made up from returns received from a similar group under

similar surroundings, and its great value is found in this, viz.: It shows that if the same pressure had been brought to bear on these young men at the earlier age, they would have responded just as readily as they did at a later period."

The wave of conversion in childhood differs considerably in the two sexes, notes *The Church Quarterly Review* (London). According to statistics which it has consulted, the age of conversion "belongs almost exclusively to the years between ten and twenty-five," and of the "motives of conversion," especially in tender years, it is given to understand that "fear of death or hell" is present in "fourteen per cent. of cases of both males and females." Our authority adds:

"'Hope of heaven is nearly absent.' Only two per cent. mention love for God or Christ as leading them to the new life. The commonest motive of all is social pressure, the being urged by others (nineteen per cent.). Conviction of sin and the following out of a moral ideal are also of great power (sixteen to seventeen per cent.). Altruistic motives are apparently of slight importance, and response to teaching is a less frequent motive than that of example. Example, in fact, is better than precept; tho only by about three per cent. . . . The statistics relating to the two sexes are compiled separately, and the inference is drawn from their comparison that males are controlled more from within while females are controlled more from without. It may be doubted, however, whether, so far as the converse motive goes (restraining from conversion), the fear of one's fellows does not tell much more powerfully in the case of boys and young men than in that of girls. Most Sunday-school teachers would, we think, be ready to subscribe to the opinion that boys, as a rule, are much less able to withstand ostracism or ridicule than their sisters."



The length of each line denotes relative frequency of conversion at the age given.

AGE OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

AGE OF CONVERSION.

Courtesy of *The Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE'S CONCERN IN THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ability to inspire animated comment in the European press does not rust in him unused. Following the example of Cortez in Keats's perfect sonnet, he "stared at the Pacific," as many a newspaper has pointed out, but instead of being "silent upon a peak in Darien," he made a speech at Watsonville, Cal., amplifying it later elsewhere. The presidential pronouncement had an instant effect in Europe, occasioning in the Paris *Temps* the reflection that "President Roosevelt undoubtedly has a rather cavalier way of coloring the world's map to suit himself, and he puts his hand upon an ocean with some of the coolness of Bilboquet in the celebrated play, saying unconcernedly: 'This baggage ought to belong to me.' " The interesting organ of the French Foreign Ministry thus pursues its train of thought:

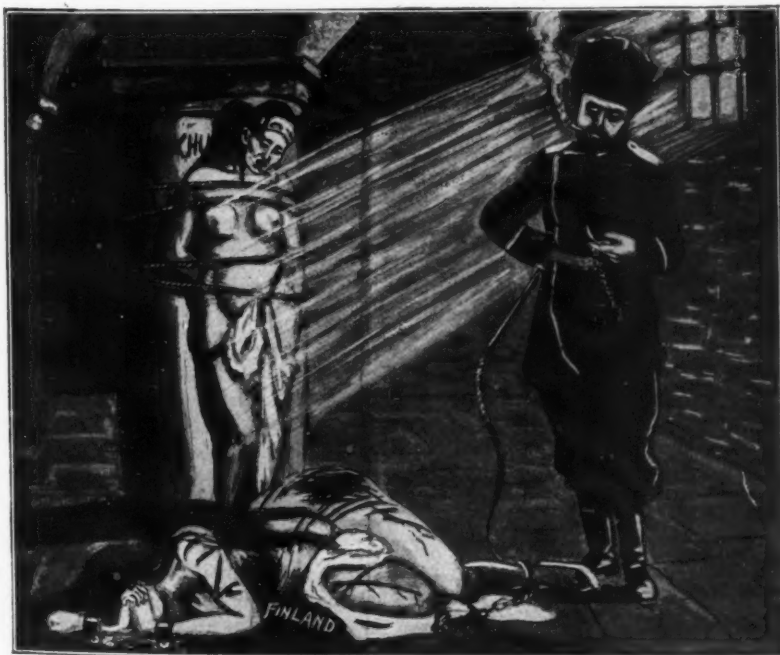
"The German press shows that it is passably moved by the language which President Roosevelt recently made use of regarding the Pacific Ocean. . . . The chief magistrate of the great republic of the New World thought it his duty to affirm that the vast body of water upon whose shores he found himself was destined to fall under the dominion of the United States. To this grandiose assertion he added an exhortation to the American people, whom he implored to rise to the height of their destiny and whom he reminded that a nation renders itself worthy and capable of greatness only by continuous effort and by unceasing labor. Such is the speech which has disturbed the calm of the augurs on the banks of the Spree. . . . American slang, that picturesque jargon which fears neither familiarity of utterance nor vulgarity of expression, has a special phrase with which to characterize such grandiloquence: 'It's a large order,' something equivalent to our own 'Excuse the trifle.' And if the civilized world still remembers the protests evoked by the unfortunate expression of a too ambitious statesman who spoke of making the Mediterranean a French lake, it is beyond dispute, and all the evidence indicates, that the infinitely more exorbitant pretension of making the Pacific Ocean a Yankee lake will arouse opposition elsewhere than in Berlin. Australia, that vigorous commonwealth which has grown up under the protection of the

British crown, and which remains, beneath the far-away sovereignty of the king, a loyal and patriotic member of the British empire, Australia will certainly have a word to say on this subject, and it is doubtful if she will resign herself easily to recognizing American supremacy over those vast seas and to permitting the Washington Government to substitute throughout these regions for the proud 'Rule Britannia,' an impertinent 'Rule Columbia.' On the other hand, the powers which have a boundary on the Pacific Ocean are numerous. There is, in addition to England, France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and it is not likely that great states, after having made such great sacrifices for centuries either to acquire colonies or to extend their influence and commerce throughout these remote latitudes, will bow at once before the pretensions of the United States and give way to this new and latest comer."

No doubt the American republic has rights, and very valid rights, in the ocean now under discussion, proceeds the Paris organ. It has a great Pacific coast line, with cities of importance upon it. It has gained a footing in the Philippines. The treaty with Colombia, when ratified, will promote the completion of "that gigantic work, the piercing of the Isthmus of Panama, to which France gave such a powerful impulse." Thereafter the United States will have a direct route and a shortened one, between its two coast lines, and a new hold over the Pacific. "Altho this explains it does not quite excuse President Roosevelt's outburst of prophetic pride." But the authority we are quoting surmises as follows:

"It is quite possible that, true to the plan he has marked out, the orator merely wished to release a current of enthusiasm in favor of his schemes for the creation of a great American navy. He may have thought it advisable to accompany this idea, so dear to himself, with one of those little flourishes about the manifest destiny and future greatness of the republic to which American audiences are so partial. Perhaps, too, he thought it would not be a bad thing for his candidacy in the coming presidential election to vibrate one of those chords in the popular soul which quiver like an Eolian harp at the lightest breath of conquering nationalism."

The exponent of Parisian official thought can not resist the opportunity afforded by this subject to become historically philosophical. "History moves on ceaselessly," it muses, "and hourly



BETWEEN WHILES.

THE CZAR—"And now for the next five minutes I'll work for world-peace."

—Ull (Berlin).



CHINA AND THE GODS.

CHINA—"To which idol shall I offer my gift? To neither, for each will be glad that the other did not get it."

—Simplicissimus (Munich).

GERMAN POLITICAL CARTOONS.

the centers of interest, of struggle, and of life are changed. This evolution is accomplished from east to west. After the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, seat of the civilization of remote antiquity, comes the western basin of the same sea, the theater of Hellenic-Italian history. Next the Atlantic serves as a vast sphere of action for the nations of the Middle Ages and of the modern era. And now the almost infinite Pacific is about to present its immense stretches for the battles of to-morrow." This order of ideas is not suggested to the German press. The "highstrung words" of President Roosevelt, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, "sound the true American note," and for them "only Prince Bismarck would have found the right characterization." They constitute "a challenge to other sea-going nations which leave far behind the recent pretensions uttered by Lord Lansdowne with reference to the Persian Gulf." The Bismarckian organ adds: "It is a fortunate thing that the Atlantic Ocean remains as an apple of discord between England and America, so that until the great, inevitable decision of the freedom of the seas we are free to move about the Atlantic without obtaining gracious leave." The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is credited with peculiarly close relations with the Berlin Foreign Office, observes:

"We are at the beginning of a century and at the same time at the beginning of an epoch of decisive struggles of the nations. The more time lessens space, the greater is the extent to which the oceans become the arena for the display of the strength, the endurance, and the far-sightedness of the nations. Every people that wishes to have a future must give thought to this. As the greatest of the world's stages appears the Pacific Ocean, which the United States is already calling its own. . . . The North American Union has the will to make good its claim to first place in the Pacific, and it is adopting far-sighted measures for the to-morrow that is already being transformed into a to-day."

President Roosevelt's utterance prompts the *Weser Zeitung* to assert that he is "a clever and thinking man, but he is, none the less, the representative of imperialism." "But with the claims to a dominant influence over the Pacific Ocean, the prompt retreat before the will of Russia in the matter of Manchuria is really not in harmony." "North America, to be sure, places before Russia a demand for the open door in Manchuria, but when the Czar does not heed or when he gives a few meaningless assurances, Mr. Hay folds up his protest and sticks it in his pocket."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TURK AGAINST BULGARIAN.

IN the opinion of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), foreign affairs present to the intelligent observer nothing of greater interest than that which is attached to the state of the Ottoman empire. Things that would never be tolerated elsewhere, it observes, "and which have all the characteristics of a violent crisis, continue indefinitely without seeming to occasion any special anxiety. Everybody is waiting with wonderful patience for the Porte to carry out the promised reforms in Macedonia":

"Is there really a Macedonian revolution? It is doubtful. But there are in Macedonia revolutionists who have come into the land from outside—from Serbia and in larger numbers from Bulgaria. They have put themselves at the head of the movement and determine its character. The despatches never speak of Macedonians in the true sense of that term. It is always Bulgarians who are to the front, who do everything and lead everything. It was the Bulgarians in particular who were guilty of the outrage at Salonica that so greatly moved the civilized world. . . . But the outrage at Salonica was not altogether unexpected. For some days the directors of the imperial bank had been apprised of the danger, and precautions had been taken to avert it. But one can not foresee everything and danger is apt to take unexpected forms. The branch office of the bank had been undermined. Certain Bulgarians had rented a shop some

months previously on the other side of the street. They dug a tunnel beneath the surface and filled it with dynamite. On the appointed day at dusk they blew up the city's gas-mains. The darkness was profound. This was the signal. Bombs began to rain over the city and the branch of the bank was blown up. In a few moments it had been reduced to a heap of ruins. But the funds, which were in the vault, escaped capture. The number of victims was considerable, to all appearances, altho no list has officially been published. The Salonica outrage was synchronous, as might have been expected, with a renewal of revolutionary activity in all Macedonia. Bulgarian bands on one side, imperial troops on the other, came into collision and there was fighting everywhere. Sometimes one side won and sometimes the other. The disorder was general. The most recent serious incident took place at Monastir. The details are imperfectly known. Blood flowed. The Turks say the Bulgarians began it. The Bulgarians aver that it was the Turks. Both are equally capable of having done so. Ottoman troops are not patient, especially when they have not received their pay."

Responsibility for all this rests mainly upon the Porte, thinks the great French review. Its detestable government gives a pretext to the revolutionaries. "The Porte might have repaired to a certain extent the evil it has wrought or that it has permitted to be wrought, by executing the promised reforms. Perhaps there would have been an outbreak in Macedonia anyhow. But none the less it would have given evidence of its own good faith and Europe could not fail to note that. Inadequate as the reforms may be, they might have been looked upon as a beginning, accepted as a hope of better things with a sequel to come in the future. But nothing has been done." This is why the revolutionaries have been so exasperated, we are assured. To quote further:

"A secondary responsibility rests upon the Bulgarian Government itself. Prince Ferdinand would, no doubt, have asked nothing better than to place himself at the head of a Macedonian movement, and he would probably have done so had he received the least encouragement from abroad. But he turned to the Powers in vain. He received from all directions the same counsels of prudence and moderation. The Prince is a politician. He understood very well that there was nothing for him to do, at any rate for the present. He gave Europe and the Porte pledges of his good faith by arresting some of the leading revolutionists and by breaking up a few of their clubs. But he saw at once, what he must assuredly have foreseen, that in satisfying Europe he was displeasing his own subjects, and that is a dubious alternative for a prince."

But Bulgaria is making a great mistake in letting Europe see how intimate is the connection between herself and the revolutionary movement in Macedonia, concludes this commentator. "We would also add a word concerning the presence of European war-ships at Salonica. Perhaps the sending of those ships was necessary. Order, or at least public safety, has been restored in the city, and the Ottoman Government is making efforts to maintain it that ought to be efficacious. Yet anything may happen. It is natural for the Powers to take measures to protect their subjects, but it is to be deplored that they did not come to some agreement beforehand. Austria and Italy thought proper to send their vessels to Salonica itself. They are the two Powers most concerned from a geographical point of view, and for that very reason they might have dispensed with the measure. Russia and France were content to send their ships to the vicinity. Our own went to Milo. The inconvenience of this situation is very great. None the less, it would have been best had Austria and Italy refrained from emphasizing their belief that their interests are special or that they have particular views regarding this region of the Balkans. If every one had gone to Salonica, there would have been no occasion to ask why some had done so and why others had refrained. This gives occasion for suspecting that the Powers have not all the same object in view, and in not striving for the same end there appears a defect in the international armor. It has often been said that Austria has

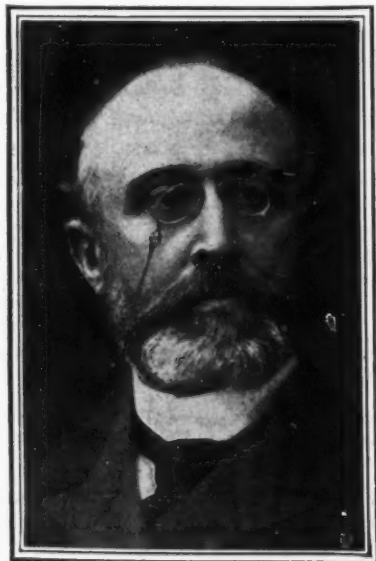
designs upon Salonica and Italy upon Albania. If that be true we have no reason to take offense, but the moment was ill chosen to reveal these things. Let us hope there was a warning in it for the Porte." To this French view the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) presents a counterblast in the shape of an authorized interview with the Bulgarian statesman, Dr. Danef, the center of more than one recent cabinet crisis at Sofia. That more or less warm friend of Russia says the Bulgarian Government means to do nothing that may lead to hostilities between Turkey and Bulgaria. "I admit," he is made to say, "that we have aspirations as regards Macedonia." He proceeds:

"We desire only that better conditions shall prevail in Macedonia, of a character to make life for our countrymen there endurable. We are working for reform, especially the carrying out of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. For this reason we regard the Macedonian question as one for the Powers to settle, as a question that our people alone can not solve. We trust that the united action of the Powers will result in the realization of the reforms now absolutely necessary in Macedonia. But how and when this shall take place is a question I am unable to answer. The disturbances in Macedonia I attribute to the fact that the reforms urged by Austro-Hungary and Russia and accepted by Turkey have not been put into effect. As regards the sanguinary events at Salonica, there is throughout Bulgaria a universal feeling of regret and abhorrence. I believe the dynamite outrage was the work of the impassioned, extreme wing of the Macedonian committee, over which the so-called 'inner organization' has lost control."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REPUBLICAN SUCCESSES IN SPAIN.

SEÑOR SILVELA, the Spanish Premier, has not emerged in satisfactory shape politically from the first general election held under the reign of the young King, Alphonso XIII. Every newspaper in Europe that has paid attention to the subject takes

this view. The Republicans have made gains which, while not threatening to the dynasty and not important enough to disturb the equilibrium of the Cortes, may at any moment cause an awkward tangle. The Premier's majority is 57, he having 228 votes in the Chamber of Deputies against a combined opposition of 171. The Republicans number 28, but they will be reinforced, in certain contingencies, by ten followers of Señor Canalejas, the radical leader, and there are other elements, not numerous, however, which threaten to vote with the Republicans upon occasion. The



SEÑOR FRANCISCO SILVELA,

The head of the present Spanish ministry, who faces Republican gains in the Cortes.

Journal des Débats (Paris) has paid a good deal of attention to the Republican party in Spain, and when the result of the election became known it remarked:

"Are we to conclude from this revival of the republican element that republican ideas have made proportional progress among the people? To our thinking the result of the election is to be ascribed to the reorganization of the Republican party. This party, so far as concerned the leadership and the rank and file, had fallen into a state of decomposition that prevented it from rallying all the forces disposed to march with it. But from

the day that the party was reorganized under the sole leadership of Señor Salmeron (a distinguished Republican speaker and agitator), this source of weakness disappeared. The dynastic parties realized this so thoroughly that Conservatives and Liberals ceased to oppose one another in districts where Republicans might win, and presented to the common enemy the united front of what is known as monarchical concentration. This concentration of opposing parties, both, however, dynastic, was one of the characteristic features of the elections that have recently taken place."

Just before the elections, this authority made an editorial analysis of the state of the Republican party in Spain, and reached the following conclusions:

"The prolonged effacement that led to a belief in the disappearance of the republican element can be explained on various grounds. The chief one, and the one most serious to the Republican cause itself, was the unhappy experience that Spain had of republican government during the interregnum between the rule of Amadeo and the Alphonsist restoration. Notwithstanding the adherence of men of great talent and devotion, and notwithstanding the respect which Emilio Castelar inspired even in his opponents, this Spanish republic was as unedifying in its aspect as it was ephemeral in duration. The disorder, anarchy, and impotence under which it was extinguished had brought the country so close to a precipice that the Alphonsist restoration must have seemed like a deliverance. Here then was the prime cause of weakness and discredit in a party from which great things had been expected. Thus was it condemned to effacement during the reign of Alphonso XII. Subsequently, during the minority of Alphonso XIII., there was brought about a sort of truce among the parties to render easier to the Queen Regent the arduous task that had been forced upon her. Moreover, it would have offended the chivalry of the Spaniards to undertake the overthrow of the throne of a boy king. The Republican party would consequently have been discredited, in all probability, had it failed to keep the truce among the parties. Hence Emilio Castelar himself, without renouncing his ideal, retired from active political life and advised his supporters to become reconciled with the monarchy. Finally, the strong organization of the two dynastic parties, Conservative and Liberal, still further impeded the work of the Republicans, as of all parties composed of 'outsiders.' As long as Canovas and Sagasta were alive, firmly leading the two great parties that were the props of the throne, the antidynastic groups could have no chance of succeeding."

To-day, however, the situation has changed very much, if the analysis of the Paris paper be correct. Not only is the King of age and reigning with effect, but various circumstances, and particularly the last reconstruction of the ministry, show plainly that His Majesty does not propose to play the part of a figure-head "without intervening in the affairs of the Government." For this reason, "those of his subjects who had submitted to the child-king now feel themselves in a position to resume their freedom of speech and action. Besides, the disappearance of Canovas and of Sagasta has brought about a state of affairs which the Republicans think may prove advantageous to themselves":

"The Conservatives, it is true, have found a leader in the per-



SEÑOR SIGISMUNDO MORET,

The statesman who is thought likely to become Spanish Premier in certain eventualities.

son of Señor Silvela, now Premier. But something very like anarchy prevails in the Liberal party, where disintegrating tendencies are very manifest, such, for instance, as the democratic movement led by Señor Canalejas. Such being the case, it is not impossible that the Republicans may profit from the break-up by winning over to themselves the most dissatisfied among the Liberals. Thus it was very natural that, as the elections drew near, the Republicans should make a tremendous effort to regain all their lost ground."

This aspect of the Spanish situation has not occurred to the European press generally. The Paris *Temps* points out that the Republican victories are "a serious warning to the monarchical parties," but at the same time the Republicans are by no means numerous enough to count for much. The Spanish press interprets the situation from the point of view of party principle. The Republican organ, the *Pais* (Madrid), speaks of "the great regeneration," and rejoices that Spain may soon begin to tread the paths along which France, in its opinion, is walking so gloriously. The independent *Imparcial* (Madrid) attributes the present confusion of parties to the "incapacity of the ministry," and it severely arraigns Señor Silvela for permitting the Minister of the Interior, Señor Moret, to assume the prominence in affairs that has been accorded him. The Liberal *Globo* (Madrid) attributes the disgust of the country with the ministry, as it terms it, to the absolutism with which the students were treated during the recent manifestations of popular discontent at Salamanca and elsewhere. The *Lia* (Madrid) notes that many of the voters remained away from the polls on election day, a fact which explains Republican victories in Madrid. The *Heraldo* (Madrid), the organ of the democratically inclined Señor Canalejas, an anti-clerical leader, says that if the Government does not divorce itself from reactionary influences, the most dire results will ensue. It charges the judiciary with being in the service of the enemies of freedom, and it thinks that popular discontent may speedily assume dangerous forms. The dynastic *Epoca* (Madrid) warns the ministry against trifling with the dangers presented by "Republican passion," and it advises a combination of all the monarchical elements against the "common enemy." The military and more or less reactionary *Correspondencia* (Madrid) declares that the throne must be supported at all costs, while the *Diario Universal* (Madrid) hints at a coming reconstruction of the ministry. The Minister for Finance recently resigned because he could not approve of the expenditures upon the army and navy. The *Correo* (Madrid) sees reason to think that Silvela's own tenure is not too strong at present. The *Liberal* (Madrid) has been given to understand that Señor Moret, whom it deems clerical, may, in certain contingencies, be called upon to form a new ministry composed of monarchists. Throughout the Spanish press there is more or less veiled allusion to misunderstanding of the constitution "in exalted quarters," which seems to be a euphemistic way of saying that the young King has extreme views of his own prerogative.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CROATIAN UPHEAVAL.

CROATIA is an important region officially included within the Hungarian portion of the dominions of the Emperor Francis Joseph. But the Croatians proper are of opinion that they should not play second fiddle to Hungary in the Hapsburg monarchy. They hate Magyar rule and aspire to such a position of comparative independence as Hungary herself enjoys. The Croatians have gone to the length of addressing Francis Joseph as "King of Croatia" at times. There is in Croatia, however, a Servian element equally opposed to Hungarian rule, but separated by differences in religion and in political aims from the Croatians proper. The result has been a tendency to bitter feuds, which have called for military intervention, altho just

now, in the opinion of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the outbreak is directed against Hungarian rule, and it thinks that the situation "must seriously concern the dynasty." "Of the many complicated problems before the Hapsburg monarchy," it observes, "the Croatian problem is certainly one of the most complicated." And the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks: "Here are new complications arising in the direction of Croatia, where grave disturbances are reported, as if the internal situation of Hungary were not sufficiently complicated by the parliamentary anarchy reigning in Budapest." The Paris paper adds:

"It is all a new phase of the quarrel of nationalities in Hungary, which is itself in turn but a phase of the far more general conflict of Austro-Hungarian nationalities taken in its entirety. When one remembers that it is upon the issue of this conflict that depends the fate of the dual monarchy, it will be seen how great an interest attaches to each of its manifestations. For a long time the attention of the outside world has been drawn only to the quarrels among the Austrian nationalities, in particular to those of the Czechs, the Poles, the Germans, and the Italians of Cislithania, to speak of the principal ethnical elements inhabiting this half of the monarchy. The fact was lost sight of that something very similar, on a less scale, goes on in Transleithania, where the Magyars have succeeded in establishing their supremacy, altho they comprise only a minority of the population. The agitation among the Rumanians of Transylvania did, it is true, reveal at one time that Transleithanian harmony was more artificial than real. But the storm was stilled and we again grew accustomed to seeing the Magyars, a gifted people, well organized politically, dominant in a land where their right to conduct themselves as masters is disputed. Little by little, however, the non-Magyar nationalities regained their self-consciousness. At the last election for members of the Diet they brought forward nationalist candidates. Some among them were even elected and thus was constituted in the Parliament the so-called nationalist group, a little band of protesters against the Magyar rule."

As regards Croatia, continues this commentator, the "anti-Magyar agitation manifested there is the more surprising because that portion of Transleithania enjoys, as regards Hungary, very great autonomy, by virtue of the compromise of 1868, modified in 1873. Croatia has its Parliament or Landtag, which sits at Agram, such as the Czechs would like to see in session at Prague. It is only for the consideration of mutual commercial, financial, and military interests that this Croatian Landtag sends forty deputies to the Hungarian Chamber, and three to the House of Magnates, in which sit also Croatian magnates. A minister for Croatia is connected with the Transleithanian ministry. As for the Ban of Croatia, he represents the King far more than he governs the country." The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) declares that "the violent events reported from Croatia merit the most serious attention," adding:

"A nationalist campaign is going on there that has been in process of organization for months past and which now seems ripe for some kind of action. The priests have absolutely fanatized the peasants, and have made them swear to kill all who manifest Magyar sentiments. Manifestos invite the population to form bands, to cut the telegraph lines, to blow up the railway lines, that the Hungarian authorities may thus be precluded from interfering. . . . Premier Szell is vainly declaring that the despatches exaggerate the gravity of the situation. He can not completely reassure public opinion, for the facts are there to attest the gravity of the movement. The Premier also thinks that the Croatians are not impelled by an unquenchable hatred of the Hungarians. M. Szell, it appears, has strange delusions and his optimism may be dangerous."

One of the causes of the disturbance, and indeed the principal cause, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), is the Croatian demand for greater independence of Hungary. This demand can not be granted, it thinks, because the Croatians are not capable of a greater degree of self-government than they now enjoy. "Highly developed Austrian peoples," it remarks, "who in civilization and in political maturity far excel the Croatians, would deem themselves fortunate if anything like such an extent of self-government were accorded them as is possessed by the Croatians."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A GREAT HUMAN DOCUMENT.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Helen Keller. With Her Letters and a Supplementary account by John Albert Macy. Illustrated. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in., 441 pp. Price, \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THIS is a remarkable human document, and the most remarkable thing about it is the cheerful, winsome, wholesome spirit that shines out in all the pages. There is no morbidness and self-pity. There are sad incidents to relate—the incidents of childhood before Helen Keller had in a measure broken down the barriers that kept her in the world, yet not of it; the incident of "The Frost King," a little story which she unconsciously plagiarized almost *in toto*; and others; but all these are told so simply and have evidently left behind them so little bitterness of sorrow, that they serve only to heighten the lights of the picture by contrast.



HELEN KELLER.

The work is divided into three parts: I., the story; II., the letters; III., the supplemental account including letters of Miss Sullivan, Helen's teacher. We get the story thus from several different angles and in all its interesting minutiae. It is like living with the little deaf, dumb, and blind girl, and witnessing every step in the process of her education, and sharing all her feelings—her joy at the discovery that everything has its own name, her perplexity in understanding the meaning of abstract terms such as *think* and *love*, her determination to learn to talk by feeling the muscles of the mouth and throat of others and imitating them, her elation when she succeeded in passing the regular examinations for entrance into Radcliffe College. From the wilful, spoiled little despot who had to be removed from all but her teacher for two weeks until she had learned the lesson of obedience, to the Radcliffe junior, studying higher mathematics, philosophy, and science, and on friendly terms with many distinguished men and women, such as Joseph Jefferson, Senator Hoar, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Charles Dudley Warner, and others, was a long distance to travel; but it is all too short in the telling. It is one of the rare books of the world, not because of supreme literary excellence, tho the literary quality is excellent; but because of its uniqueness. We get an intelligent view of the world from a new angle; and of how very few books that can be said!

A LITTLE SCOTCH BOY.

WEE MCGREGOR. By J. J. Bell. Cloth, 4½ x 6¼ in., 173 pp. Price, \$1. Harper & Brothers.

WE understand that "Wee McGregor" was published in England at the author's expense and made money for him—a circumstance which is unusual enough to be noted. The same delight in homely and humorous people that has made "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" such successes on this side of the water has caused the success of "Wee McGregor." It is fairly safe to predict that the people in this country who enjoyed the prattle of the dwellers in the "Cabbage Patch" will also enjoy the talk of the little Scotch boy. There is no plot, no sequence of events of any kind. There is no motive and no moral to the book. It is merely the perfectly natural talk of a little boy and of his parents, who spoil him abominably.

There is no note of exaggeration or burlesque; it is merely a very unpretentious page out of real life. Drama, romance, plot, and style are all very well in their way; but when all is said and done, the thing which touches every one's heart and pleases every one is simple and kindly human nature. It was the homely wisdom of "David Harum" which people cared for, in spite of its bad construction. "Lovey Mary," who "answered so well to primming," has won more hearts than any other of this year's heroines. So "Wee McGregor," who is a little glutton and no hero in any way, will find people by the thousands to be amused with his commonplace little doings, so well described by the author.

There is another reason for the popularity of such books. They are easy to read. They do not tax one's attention. They neither bore one nor excite one, yet there is enough going on to keep a contented smile on one's face. In a country where people work so hard, they want from books what they demand from the theater—a little gentle amusement.



J. J. BELL.

MORE LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN.

MORE LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN. A Record of His Work in a Series of Hitherto Unpublished Letters. Edited by Francis Darwin, Fellow of Christ's College, and A. C. Seward, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In two volumes. Cloth, 5¼ x 8¼ in.; vol. i. 494 pp., vol. ii. 508 pp. Price, \$5 net. D. Appleton & Co.

IN these new letters of one so long and well known, no one expects any new revelation or startling development. They afford rich biographical material for those who have leisure for the patient, continuous study of a great character. They show how consuming a passion scientific study had become with Darwin, so that he utilized for it all his working time, sick or well, at home or abroad. He was perpetually studying science, not because he must, nor because he had resolved to, but because he loved to. This correspondence thus affords us one of the finest possible examples of what a man can do who gives his whole soul to a single pursuit.



CHARLES DARWIN.

Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

We see also how he utilized all his friends for his chosen study, suggesting to every one in the world who could help just what help he wanted, and what observations or experiments would meet the need, by this means immensely widening his own range of research. It is interesting to see how his imagination went on in advance, forecasting the minutest details of experiments which he could not personally oversee. Thus he writes to Mr. A. D. Bartlett:

Down, Feb. 16 (1867?).

I want to beg two favours of you. I wish to ascertain whether the Bower-Bird discriminates colours. Will you have all the coloured worsted removed from the cage and bower, and then put all in a row, at some distance from bower, the enclosed coloured worsted, and mark whether the bird at first makes any selection. Each packet contains an equal quantity; the packets had better be separate, and each thread put separate, but close together; perhaps it would be fairest if the several colours were put alternately—one thread be of bright scarlet, one thread of brown, etc., etc. There are six colours. Will you have the kindness to tell me whether the birds prefer one colour to another?

Numberless similar instances might be collected from these volumes. These letters are for the most part to (occasionally from) eminent men, as Huxley, Lyell, Müller, Owen, Wallace, Asa Gray, and others. It is pleasant to note the good-fellowship and mutual helpfulness prevailing among this company of masters, and the kindly feeling pervading their intercourse, as in the case of A. R. Wallace, the co-discoverer with Darwin of evolution, where between smaller souls there might have been jealousy and hostility. Personal allusions of great interest with regard to the life of the eminent naturalist are scattered through the work. The compilers have wisely divided the letters into classes according to chief subjects, as Evolution, Geographical Distribution, etc. The volumes are beautifully printed, and illustrated by portraits of exceeding interest.

THE LOQUACITY OF MAXWELL GREY.

RICHARD ROSNY. By Maxwell Grey. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 507 pp. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

IT is a somewhat unflattering comment on the quality of this novel by "Maxwell Grey" (Mrs. M. G. Tuttle) that the reader should be primarily impressed by its length. A work of fiction that "drags at each remove a lengthening chain" and costs its author nearly

two hundred thousand words for its expression would need to be a gigantic scheme not to deserve censure as almost wantonly prolix. The novel of this English writer which incited most interest was "The Silence of Dean Maitland." In this last one, too, the silence of the hero is an undercurrent. Where reticence is so alluring as a motif, or general color, it is amusing to find wordiness a fault of the story based upon it. His biography happily includes the vicissitudes of infancy and earliest childhood, since Richard is first presented as a tall boy of nine, violently wrathful over his mamma's second marriage. But from then on to middle-age, he forges ahead through page after page as a Man of Sorrows. In a world not so full of joy as to lend to unhappiness charm as relief to satiety, one is prone to resent such wholesale largess of harrowing grief. It seems a mistake to offer it as a recreation!

Maxwell Grey's style is not bad, but neither is it so exquisite or fas-



"MAXWELL GRAY."

inating as to "carry-off" half a thousand octavo pages. Rosny is a noble and manly fellow; but if he had been endowed a trifle more with "horse-sense," many of his hardships would have had no place in his life. He is too good, in the main, yet not good enough in some very important, tho almost commonplace, duties.

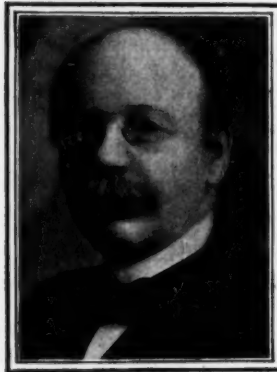
Arlo Bates says that "books overloaded with description do indeed please the unimaginative, who like to soak in warm, shallow pools of epithet and to suppose that they have been thrilled." In which case, this is eminently a book for folk with numb fancy. But Stevenson's remark is more in order here. "No human being," he says, "ever spoke of scenery above two minutes at a time, which makes one suspect we hear too much of it in literature." This is certainly true of Richard Rosny, pages of which will be blithely skipped by the majority of its readers.

The character-drawing is also labored and not too consistent. Mrs. Rosny's second marriage results in a brood of children, and the whole family, including the step-son Richard, find life a burden, thanks to the worthless man she has taken for a husband. He finally becomes an opium fiend and is gratifyingly killed off midway in the book. Then Richard gives up his position in the navy to "go into business," at which he proves a phenomenal success. All the family shift their natures and begin to prey on him for luxurious living. He has a disastrous love affair; then, several years later, marries another girl, whom he neglects from that time forth through his engrossing sense of duty and philanthropy! The consequences are natural enough, and lead to a climax more bourgeois than tragic. The author's sense of humor is not pervasive enough to lighten the ponderous narrative, just as her force is not sufficient to make of Rosny a convincing hero.

AN AUTHORITATIVE WORK ON COLUMBUS.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: HIS LIFE, HIS WORK, HIS REMAINS. By John Boyd Thacher. Vol. I. Illustrated. Cloth and parchment, 8 x 11½ in., 670 pp. Price, \$9 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THIS elaborately planned work really comes within the class which Charles Lamb describes as "biblia abiblia," or, in other words, books that are no books. It is designed to contain all the raw materials that throw light upon the career of Columbus. The materials are in many instances very raw indeed. Not content with giving everything relating to Columbus himself, Mr. Thacher in the present volume even goes the length of biographies of his biographers. The first accounts of the epoch-making voyages were given by Peter Martyr and De las Casas, consequently we have as prolegomena to the life itself very full accounts of Peter Martyr and the Bishop of Chiapas. This appears to be outdoing the zeal of the amateur Othello who blacked himself all over.



JOHN BOYD THACHER.

When we get to the life itself, Mr. Thacher is just as thorough, and discusses all the suggestions that have ever been made as to the birthplace and date of birth of his hero. He gives full accounts—and this for the present is the most interesting part of this work—of the equipment and cost (amounting, he reckons, to about \$7,200) of the three tiny vessels which carried Columbus and all our fortunes, and he provides us with a translation of the journals in which Columbus wrote down his experiences, and hopes, and fears. The scale upon which the work is conceived may be judged from the size of the first instalment, which takes nearly seven hundred pages to get Columbus safe back to Barcelona from his first voyage, without any discussion of the problems which the journals raise, and which Mr. Thacher will doubtless attempt to solve.

The chief difficulty with regard to Columbus's plans is to determine how far they were suggested by the letter of Toscanelli. As is well known, Columbus's descendants made a great point of the influence this letter had upon the navigator's mind, in order to convince the world that the discovery was no mere chance, but the outcome of deliberate inquiry and scientific investigation. Mr. Henry Vignaud has recently attempted to prove that this letter was a later invention and forgery, and that no such wide, deep-laid plans were in Columbus's mind. As might be expected, Mr. Thacher does not accept this belittlement of his hero, and attempts to prove the authenticity of the Toscanelli letter by the well-known transcript, claimed to be in the very handwriting of Columbus. Unfortunately he does not in the present volume give the promised comparison of the handwritings, and the question still remains before the courts.

Altogether, while Mr. Thacher's work can not claim to be readable, the thoroughness of its apparatus and the completeness of its presentation of all the facts of the case will necessarily make it for a long time to come the authoritative work on the great discoverer.

THE UNDER-WORLD.

THE RISE OF RUDERICK CLOWD. By Josiah Flynt. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 370 pp. Price, \$1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

RUDERICK CLOWD is the biography of a criminal. It tells how the boy began his life, what that life was in the reform school, how he became a first-class pickpocket and thief, who his companions in prison were and how he lived there, of the different kinds of graft and crookedness he went in for, and how he settled down at last, when he came to the end of his tether, into a perfectly respectable member of society. The thing that no reader can help remarking in this story is that Ruderick Clowd, in spite of years spent in debauch, throughout his life was an honorable man, upright and straightforward, brave, willing to take his punishment like a man—in fact, in his way, as admirable a character, if not so picturesque, as Galloping Dick on his famous mare.



JOSIAH FLYNT.

Mr. Josiah Flynt Willard has made a life-study of the ways of crooks and tramps, and there is no one in the literary clan who can arise and contradict his statements with any authority. So when he makes his hero turn out an agreeable philosopher, practising all the domestic virtues, after this hero has spent fourteen years in various prisons and the rest in practising his "profession," we can shrug our shoulders, but we are not in a position to say that such an outcome is impossible. If as a character-study the book seems dubious, as a picture of the under-world it is certainly fascinating. Mr. Flynt has the faculty of showing this life from the point of view of those who live it. "Graft" is respectable, successful thieving admirable. Thieving itself is a legitimate profession, with as many social grades as law or medicine. One of the most striking things in the book is the relation of the police to the lawbreakers—these "unprofessional thieves," as Ruderick Clowd calls them, crooked detectives, police captains, and officers, who stand in with the thieves themselves. The pictures of prison life, and especially of life in the reform school, are extremely interesting and suggestive. It is unfortunate that Mr. Flynt is not a more skilful writer. Whenever he branches out into fiction, the fiction becomes melodrama, and he has enough dramatic contrast in the material at his command without inventing artificial dramatic incidents. For instance, it was very unnecessary that Ruderick should save his half-brother's life.

WHOLESOME AND HELPFUL.

THE BETTER WAY. By Charles Wagner. Translated by Mary Louise Hendee. Cloth, 5 x 6½ in., 269 pp. Price, \$1.00. McClure, Phillips Company.

THOSE who have read "The Simple Life," by this same author, will find in the present volume much the same sort of precept and counsel toward ways and means of living the life of the spirit as was found in the former volume, to which President Roosevelt called attention. The little book is most intimately helpful, and makes reading which may with truth be called delightful.

The diction is of limpid clearness. One feels that the original French in which it first appeared must have been as a mother tongue to the one who turned it into English. The contents are arranged in sections, with headings showing the reader where to look for counsel in every crisis of life that may assail him.

There is much in the whole tone that reminds one of that time-approved volume, "The Layman's Breviary." The thought, while of the highest, is too impersonally spiritual—or, rather, too laic—to give offense to the most bristling sect or creed. Its tone and phraseology is quite distinct from that employed by teachers of "The New Thought"—so called; yet its ethics are essentially the same as those held by New-Thought advocates at their highest and best. This spiritual breadth and height, this large catholicity, ought, and doubtless will, commend the book to widely diverse readers. It is more than a tonic; it is daily bread.



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CURRENT POETRY.

The New Colossus.

By EMMA LAZARUS.

[A bronze tablet was placed inside the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty a few days ago bearing the name of Emma Lazarus and the following sonnet written by her in 1883.]

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes com-

mand
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame,
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries
she

With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your
poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Song.

By WILFRID WILSON GIBSON.

Is there no ending of song?
Will time forever unloosen
New birds of singing for flight—
Gold-plumed, broad-pinioned and strong
To waken the heart of the night
With singing and showering light?

Is there no ending of mirth?
Will time forever unloosen
Fresh founts, clear-bubbling and bright,
From the drainless youth of the earth
To spray all the heart of the night
With laughter and showering light?

Is there no ending of grief?
Will time forever unloosen
Gray buds that wither to white
And fall as the fading leaf,
And sigh in the heart of the night
Or shiver in showering light?

Yes, mirth and grieving will end?
But song will upgathering mingle
Their perishing beauty and might,
And tears and laughter will blend
To shatter the heart of the night
With singing and showering light.

—The Saturday Review (London).

On the Hill.

By JAMES HERBERT MORSE.

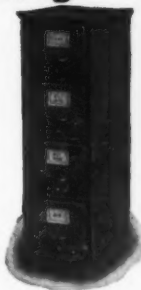
Eleven o'clock! The Sunday bells
Have slowly tolled the parson in.
A lively tan-ta-ra-ra tells
The house is hushed, the hymns begin.
Sweet old-time scene, when multitudes
On multitudes thus sat apart,
And heaven in happy interludes
Descended on the human heart!

Now I outside upon the hill
Lie level with the dial-plate,
And memory turns the hands, until
They point me to a golden date:—
The belfry and the bells the same;
The day, the very hour,—eleven,
When through the open windows came
Those harmonies that rang to heaven.

When Lyde's voice, of all the choir,
Came rounded, rich, and full and sweet,
The sunbeams danced upon the spire
With all their little silver feet.
Across the spicery of flowers
The very birds leaned down to see,
And while she sang, withheld their powers,
Which, other times, were heaven to me.

O Lyde, thou art singing still;
Thine upward eye, and sunny hair,
That once made heaven of this hill—
I doubt not they make heaven elsewhere.

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But I, with thinking quite forlorn,
With winter in my beard, abide,
And now, as then, on Sunday morn,
A far-off listener, lie outside.

—In May Scribner's Magazine.

A May Morning.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

What magic flutes are these that make
Sweet melody at dawn,
And stir the dewy leaves to shake
Their silver on the lawn?

What miracle of music wrought
In shadowed groves is this?
All ecstasy of sound upcaught,—
Song's apotheosis!

The dreaming lilies lift their heads
To listen and grow wise;
The fragrant roses from their beds
In sudden beauty rise:

Enraptured, on the eastern hill,
A moment, halts the sun;
Day breaks; and all again is still:
The thrushes' song is done!

—In May Atlantic Monthly.

The Passer-by.

By CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

I passed a house one summer day,—
The busy street in sunshine lay:
I heard a song, so sweet and gay,
Like that of some bright maid at play;
I smiled as I went on my way.

And when upon that summer day,
The somber street in shadow lay,
I heard a moan, a sob, a cry,
My soul was sad in sympathy;
I wept as I went on my way.

A smile, a tear that summer day,
And what their meaning, who shall say?
For some were bright and some were gay,
And some in darkest shadow lay;
The world, unheeding, went its way.

—In May Harper's Magazine.

PERSONALS.

Secretary Moody as a Walter.—A good story is told in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of Secretary Moody while he was visiting San Juan, Porto Rico:

While the *Dolphin* was in the harbor of San Juan, she was visited daily by the natives. One of them, feeling thirsty, turned to a man in white and wearing a sort of naval cap, and said, "I'll have a drink of water." The man hurried away without a word, and soon returned with the water, which the native drank. The man in white then took the glass back to the cabin.

While he was gone an American, who had seen the whole procedure, said to the native, "You ought to have tipped that fellow." The native fumbled in his pocket for a coin, but mildly protested, "Why should I?" And the American said, "Because that was Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy."

It was true, and when the Secretary emerged from the cabin the native's profuse apologies were made as only one of the Latin race can make them, while the Secretary laughingly tried to put the Porto Rican at his ease.

Why Salvini Played.—John S. Crellin, an actor of long experience, who played leading parts with Tommaso Salvini, relates the following anecdote in an appreciation of the great actor in a recent number of *The Outlook*:

At the opening of our three weeks' engagement in San Francisco Salvini was taken with a severe throat difficulty which prevented his public ap-

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pearance for a time. While thus suffering, he received a cablegram from Italy apprising him of the sudden and unlooked-for death of a beloved brother. Our manager *pro tem.*, who was less reflective than excitable, gave to the public as a reason for Salvini's failure to appear, not that he was ill, but that his grief over the death of his brother was so deep as to prevent his playing. This was placarded before the theater, and the shrewd local manager, taking advantage of the error, insisted upon having every cent of the receipts which were realized during the remainder of the engagement to compensate him for the non-appearance of the star. In this position he was upheld by the courts, which assumed that while a sore throat or other physical disability was a sufficient excuse for an actor's failure to appear, grief, in and of itself, was no bar to a performance, tho illness superinduced by such grief would be.

I met the manager one day during this halt in our affairs, and, noticing that he was excited, asked him the reason for it.

"I have just received a terrible shock from Salvini," he said. "I went," he continued, "to the Signor's room to inquire after his health. I prayed all the way upstairs that a decided change for the better had taken place. But as I approached his door, I heard him groaning most awfully, as he paced to and fro like an elephant, yes, like a menagerie. I stopped outside, overcome with despair and fright. But the situation was desperate. Salvini's contract called for a thousand dollars a night and a third of the gross receipts. It had taken thus far all the surplus money realized from Madame Nevada's concert tour, under the same management, to keep us on our feet, and if Salvini should fail to appear during at least the last week of the engagement, it would be a problem how to get the company home. Two-thirds of the subscription for seats have been withdrawn. The world at large might recover even from the death of the maestro, but the company not so easy, three thousand miles from home—as well as a million. Well, I waited at the door, trembling, but as the groans seemed to increase rather than diminish, I took the liberty of entering the room without knocking. Salvini ceased his pacing—he was at bay. 'Alas!' I stammered, 'what is it? I know you are worse. You will not be able to play. What shall we do?'"

"No," said Salvini, "you are wrong. I shall play, must play for you, the company, the public, myself."

"Ah, then you will play!" I exclaimed, rubbing my hands together, for I dared not applaud, as I felt prompted to do, so great was my relief.

"What shall hinder?" growled Salvini, as he eyed me dubiously.

"But you are in pain!" I hesitated, as I thought, not of the pain, but of a way to escape from him and vent my gratitude outside.

"Pain," he responded, "yes here," and slapped his hand, not on his anatomy, but his purse. "The doctor has just been here and has ordered me more medicine."

"But that is no great calamity," I ventured.

"No," he grumbled, "the medicine is no calamity, but the price is; it's a dollar a bottle."

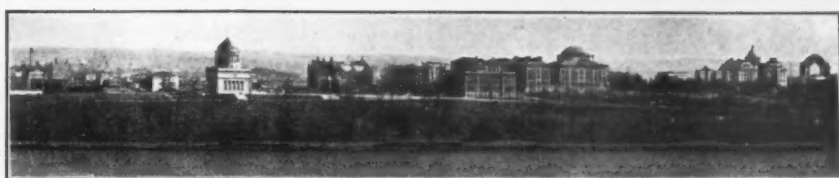
Hetty Green's Retort.—Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, even in her youth, had a way of taking care of her own, says the *New York Times*. A Vermont neighbor relates that while she was living on her New England farm she had for a neighbor a particularly unneighborly old bachelor.

One day, while the threshers were at work on her wheat crop, the winnowing fan broke and she sent over in great haste to borrow her neighbor's machine.

"Certainly," was the reply. "Mrs. Green may use the fan, but I make it a rule never to allow my implements to be taken from my farm. The machine is in the barn, and she may bring her grain there to be winnowed," an offer it was manifestly impossible to accept.

Mrs. Green had not forgotten the implied re-

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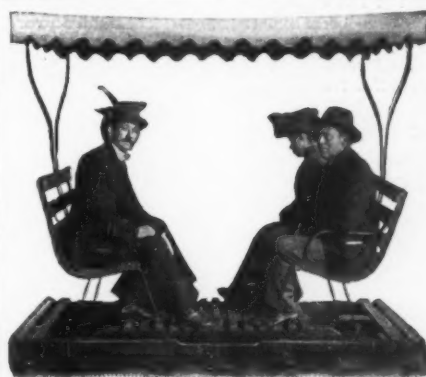
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fusal when the old bachelor sent his hired man over one morning to borrow her side-saddle for the use of a visiting relative.

"I shall be only too glad to favor him," was the word sent back by the astute Mrs. Green, "but I never allow anything I own to be carried off the farm. My saddle is hanging across a beam in the barn loft. Tell Mr. Browne to send his aunt over. She may ride there as long as she likes."

How Du Chaillu Foiled the Plotters.—While the late Paul Du Chaillu was teaching French in the Carmel School, Carmel, N. Y., says Helen Evertson Smith in *The Independent*, he was often ridiculed by the boys and girls, and also by other teachers, for his queer English, his diminutive size, and his acts of kindness. Some of the boys once organized a plot against Du Chaillu, but he tactfully frustrated its execution:

The design had been to take him from his bed, tie him in a blanket, and toss him from hand to hand, like an apple in a handkerchief, down four long flights of stairs, out upon the snow, and then down the steep hillside, until he should be finally goused in the icy waters of Lake Glenida. Long afterward this was told by one of the youngest of those implicated.

Boys love a feast. Fifty years ago, and in the then gone-to-pieces condition of this school, "treats" of any kind were rare. Whether by accident or design, no one ever knew, on the evening before the bitter February night on which the most unjovial trick was to have been played, Mr. Du Chaillu appeared at the seminary's door in a wagon laden with stores of the good things which boys love—turkeys, pies, tarts, cakes, fruits, and candies, all ready for the table. The feast was held with great jollity in his class-room in the top story of the building, and, of course, nothing more was heard of the plot. The boys were heartily ashamed of themselves and the abetting teachers ought to have been so, if they were not. This kindly and apparently (and it may have been really) unsuspecting act of kindness turned the tide. I left the school not very long afterward, but have been told that from that time onward "the little Frenchman" received a good measure of the formal respect and a great deal of the genuine affection which were justly his due.

Carnegie Won the Race.—When Andrew Carnegie's parents first came to America from Scotland, says *Success*, they went to East Liverpool, O., to stay with some relatives. Their son was about fourteen years old at the time, and was an object of considerable interest to the boys of the neighborhood.

On one occasion, when he was sixteen years old, he went with his cousin to visit William and Michael Fisher, who lived on a farm about half a mile from the town. The four boys spent some time in examining the pet rabbits and other objects of interest, and, at length, when they were all standing at the top of a grassy slope, William Fisher challenged Carnegie to a foot-race. "Well," said Andrew, "you're a lot taller than I am, and your legs are longer, and I believe you can beat me, but I'll race you just the same."

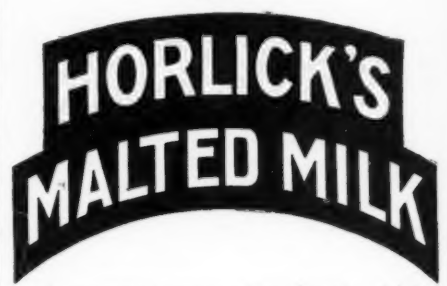
The two boys started, and, as Andrew had foreseen, the Fisher boy easily outran him. The little Scotchman was by no means discouraged because the chances seemed all against him, but kept running. About half-way down the slope the Fisher boy stopped, considering it useless to run further. To his surprise, Carnegie continued his race, and arrived at the bottom far ahead of him. "That's not fair," said Fisher, "because I stopped."

"Yes, I knew you'd stop," said Carnegie in reply, "and that's the reason I kept on running. Have you ever heard the fable of the turtle and the hare?"

Sky Cleaning.—'ARRY 'AKWINS (just over): "Ow is it the sky is so much clearer in New York than it is in Lunnnon?"

NIGHT HAWK: "Oh, we have sky-scrappers in New York."—*Brooklyn Life*.

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Oh, for a life in the country free,
Where the sighing wind in the sweet-corn tree
Mingles its music, drowsy and low,
With the song of the milkmaid, as, to and fro,
Through the sunny pastures she skips about,
Milking the milk weeds with many a spout.
How sweet are the wee white leghorn lambs,
That scamper about with the half-grown hams,
Barking in glee at the farmer's lad
As he wades in the brooklet, fishing for shad,
While out through the barnyard come strident
notes,
For the farmer is busy a-shearing the shoats.

The drowsy sound of the husking bees
Drifts in at noon on the scented breeze,
The farmer's men all cease their toil;
No more they cultivate the soil,
Nor educate the sheep; no more
Swap ancient puns at the country store.

For 'tis the festive dinner hour,
And they gather round and eke devour
Enough of the juicy buckwheat cake
To make their rural bellies ache.
But back to the orchard at one they go,
For the strawberry bushes they now must sow.

Oh, a country life is the life for me,
Where the neighing calves go frisking free;
The swallows cackle at sunset hour,
As they sip the dew from the whole wheat flower,
And early to roost the ravens go,
For at morn they must flap their wings and crow.

—FREDERICK ARTHUR PALMER in *The Journalist*.

Impatient.—RECRUIT (on guard): "Advance and give the countersign!"

MESSANGER: "I've forgotten it."

RECRUIT (impatiently): "Well, say 'Lincoln' and pass on. I'm not goin' to wait all day fer yez t' tink av ut."—*Princeton Tiger*.

Unnecessary.—YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER: "What are you doing to the fish, Norah?"

NORAH: "Sure, mum, I be washin' thim."

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER: "How foolish! Don't you know they lived in water all their lives?"—*Brooklyn Life*.

Relieved.—SHE glided into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk. "I have written a poem," she began.

"Well!" exclaimed the editor, with a look and tone intended to annihilate.

But she calmly resumed: "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn,' and—"

"Oh!" interrupted the editor, with extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how greatly I am relieved. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? I was afraid it was written on paper, and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn, I'll stop and read the poem."—*Til-Bits* (London).

He Knew.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "How many commandments are there, Willie?"

WILLIE: "Ten."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "And suppose you were to break one of them?"

WILLIE: "Then there'd only be nine."—*Chicago Chronicle*.

Corroborative.—THE PROFESSOR: "A collector, you say? Did you tell him I was out?"

THE FACTOTUM: "Yes sir, but he wouldn't believe me."

THE PROFESSOR: "Humph! Then I suppose I'll have to go and tell him myself."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Oh, Never Mind.—MRS. SCHOPPEN: "Blackberry jam thirty cents the jar! My, isn't that jam dear?"

MR. SANDS: "Isn't it what?"

MRS. SCHOPPEN: "I say, isn't that dam jear—er—I mean, isn't that dam dear. Oh, never mind."—*Philadelphia Press*.



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A ventilator is a small closed window in an American street-car.

Moving is almost as bad as getting married—and most people have to do it oftener.

You can not take your money beyond the grave, but it will pay for a large, nice epitaph.

It is seldom that a man is as good as his wife tells others he is or as bad as she tells him he is.

All can not play golf, but the humblest may carry a few sticks in a canvas bag and look solemn.

—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

Domestic Euclid.—The following is an excerpt from what the students of Vassar College call "The Domestic Euclid." It would seem that even the pupils of our most fashionable female college have the landlady and boarding-house troubles which have been a feature of college life from time immemorial:

Definitions:

1. All boarding-houses are the same boarding-house.
 2. Boarders in the same boarding-house and on the same flat are equal to one another.
 3. A single room is that which hath no parts and no magnitude.
 4. The landlady of the boarding-house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong angular figure that can not be described, and is equal to anything.
 5. A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to each other that meet together, but are not on the same floor.
 6. All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.
- Postulates and propositions:**
1. A pie may be produced any number of times.
 2. The landlady may be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.
 3. A bee-line may be made from any boarding-house to any other boarding-house.
 4. The clothes of a boarding-house bed, stretched ever so far both ways, will not meet.
 5. Any two meals at a boarding-house are together less than one square feed.
 6. On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be two charges for the same thing.
 7. If there be two boarders on the same floor, and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, and the wrangle between the one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other boarder, then shall the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal. For if one bill be the greater, then the other bill is less than it might have been, which is absurd.—Kansas City Journal.

Coming Events.

June 12-22.—Chautauqua Assembly, at Lafayette, Ind.

June 16.—Convention of the National Association of Car-Service Managers, at Chicago.

June 17-18.—Convention of the National Children's Home Society, at Pittsburg.

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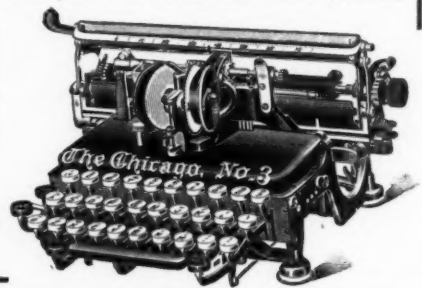
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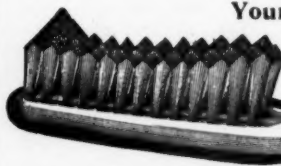
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- June 19-28.—Y. M. C. A. Student Conference, at Lake Geneva, Wis.
- June 23-26.—Convention of the International League of Press Clubs, at Atlantic City.
- June 23-27.—Convention of the American Mechanical Engineers' Society, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

May 25.—Tax-collectors begin work in Macedonia, the reforms promised by the Porte not having been carried out.

The town of Smerdesh is destroyed and 150 Macedonian rebels are killed after a thirty-hour battle with the Turks.

May 27.—Details of the Turkish advance on Ipek are received.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 25.—Many protests against automobile racing are being received by the French Minister of the Interior.

Haiti's Ministry, except the Minister of War, resign.

May 26.—King Alfonso of Spain inherits \$7,500,000 under the will of his grandfather, King Francis.

The Federal Parliament of Australia is opened at Melbourne.

A deputation of Jews arrives at St. Petersburg to ask the Russian Government to protect their race from future massacres and relieve their burdens.

Naval Ensign Hussner, tried at Kiel for killing a private who failed to salute him properly, is sentenced to four years' imprisonment and degradation.

May 27.—Marcel Renault, the noted automobile expert, dies at Couhé Verac from injuries received in the Paris-Madrid race.

Twenty-two emigrants perished in a collision between two ships in the North Sea.

May 28.—Premier Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain speak on the colonial tariff plan in the House of Commons.

Reports of the destruction by an earthquake of the town of Melazgherd, Asiatic Turkey, on April 29, are received.

Wu Ting Fang is appointed a member of the Chinese Foreign Office.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger, *Shamrock III.*, sails from Gourock for this country.

May 29.—The celebration of the bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg is begun.

The Croatians issue a manifesto attributing the trouble in their province to violations of their rights.

May 30.—Count Nigra, Italy's ambassador to Austria-Hungary, resigns.

May 31.—Manuel Candamo is elected President of Peru.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 25.—President Roosevelt begins his journey east from the Pacific coast, speaking at Clallum, North Yakima, and Ellensburg, in Washington State.

May 26.—The President visits Spokane, Wash., and several places in Idaho.

May 27.—The President spends the day in Helena and Butte, Mont.

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May 28.—The President visits Pocatello and Boise in Idaho.

May 29.—President Roosevelt addresses a large audience in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

May 30.—The President takes a horseback ride of sixty miles from Laramie, Wyo., to Cheyenne, over the Black Hills trail.

May 31.—The President spends the day in Cheyenne.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 25.—Daniel V. Miller, assistant-attorney in the law division of the Post-office Department, is arrested on charges of accepting a bribe.

May 27.—A. W. Machen, superintendent of the free delivery, is arrested on charges of accepting bribes, and is dismissed from office by Postmaster-General Payne. D. B. and Samuel A. Groff, charged with bribing, are also arrested.

May 29.—Postmaster Merritt of Washington replies to S. W. Tulloch, making counter-charges against the ex-cashier.

May 31.—Ex-Postmaster-General Smith's reply to Tulloch's charges is made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 25.—Heavy storms swept over Southern Nebraska, killing about fifteen persons and injuring twenty.

The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson is celebrated in several cities.

President Roosevelt issues a statement in reference to his indorsement by state conventions.

May 26.—Senator Hanna withdraws his opposition to the indorsement of President Roosevelt by the Ohio Republican state convention.

New York celebrates the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of its municipal government.

The *Reliance* again wins in the trial yacht races.

May 27.—The Pennsylvania Republican convention indorses President Roosevelt for renomination, and declares against any change in the present tariff schedule.

Secretary Moody orders the European squadron to proceed to Kiel.

The International Arbitration Conference begins at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

May 28.—Secretary Roots acquits Major Howze of charges of cruelty to Filipinos.

Senator Hanna commends the Administration of President Roosevelt.

The *Reliance* again wins in the trial yacht races. The *Constitution* is disabled.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Los Angeles, adopts the report of the committee on revision of the faith.

May 30.—Memorial Day is generally celebrated. An equestrian statue of General Sherman is unveiled in New York.

Floods and fire cause considerable damage and



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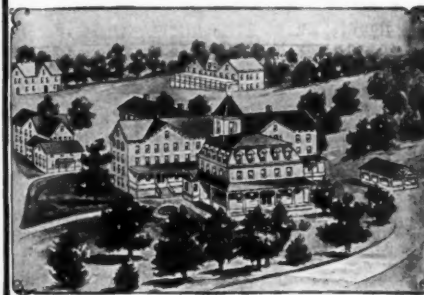
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loss of life in North Topeka, Kansas. It is reported that at least 200 are drowned or burned to death.

May 31.—John Mitchell and the miners' representatives confer at Buffalo over disputes that have risen in the anthracite fields since the resumption of work.

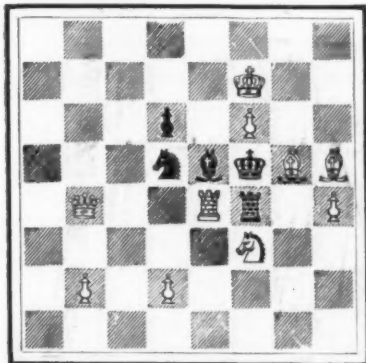
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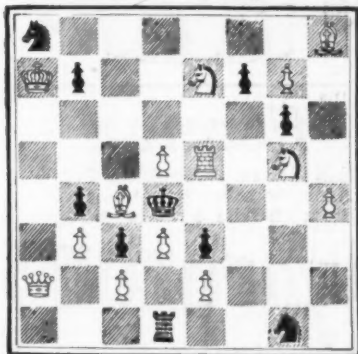
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Key-move: Q-K B 2.

In addition to the names on "The Honor-Roll," reported since award was made: A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K. Harrisburg, Pa.; D. H. Wiltzie, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

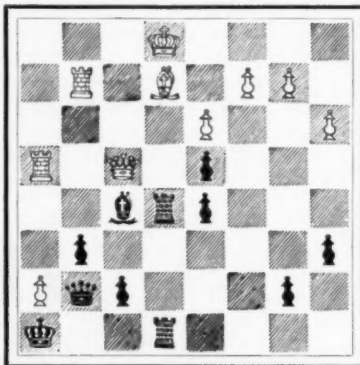
711: Chess-Club, Ouray, Col.; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Additional comments (711): "Very beautiful, and quite difficult"—A K.; "A corker"—"Twenty-three."

718: A great problem. Looks simple; but is very difficult"—A K.

In addition to those reported, "Chess-club" got 732 and 754; G. M. A., Halifax, N. S., 831.

An Ending from Actual Play.



White had just played R from R 2 to R 4, in order to capture the Q P, when Black's game would be hopeless. Black, however, made a move by which he won a piece. What is the move?

From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

This game shows that even Masters sometimes make blunders that an amateur might avoid. Pillsbury gave a B for two Ps. This sacrifice, probably, would not give him anything better than a Draw.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. White.	MARCO. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	MARCO. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	20 P-Q 4	Q-B 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	21 Kt-B 5	P-B 3
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	22 Kt(B3)-R 4	B-B 2
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	23 Q-Kt 4	B-B sq
5 Castles	B-K 2	24 P-K B 4	K-R sq
6 R-K sq	P-Q Kt 4	25 K-R sq	P-Kt 3
7 B-Kt 3	P-Q 3	26 Kt-Kt 3	P x B P
8 P-Q R 4	B-Kt 5	27 Kt-K 2	P-Kt 4
9 P-B 3	Castles	28 Kt-B 5	Kt-K Kt 2
10 P-R 3	B-R 4	29 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
11 P-Q 3	Q-Q 2	30 P-K Kt 3	P x P
12 Q Kt-Q 2	Q R-K sq	31 Kt x P	B-Kt 3
13 P x P	P x P	32 Kt-B 5	R-K sq
14 Kt-B sq	R-R sq	33 P-R 4	P-R 3
15 R x R	R x R	34 R-Kt sq	Kt-B 5
16 Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 3	35 P x P	B P x P
17 B-Q 2	Kt-Q R 4	36 B x P	P x B
18 B-B 2	Kt-K sq	37 Q x P	B x Kt
19 B-B sq	P-Q B 3	38 Q-R 5 ch	Resigns.

A writer in *The B. C. M.*, gives this continuation after White's 37... R-K 3; 38 P-Q 5, P x P; 39 P x P, R-B 3; 40 Q-R 4 ch, K-Kt sq; 41 R x B, R x R; 42 Kt-K 7 ch, etc., resulting in a Draw.

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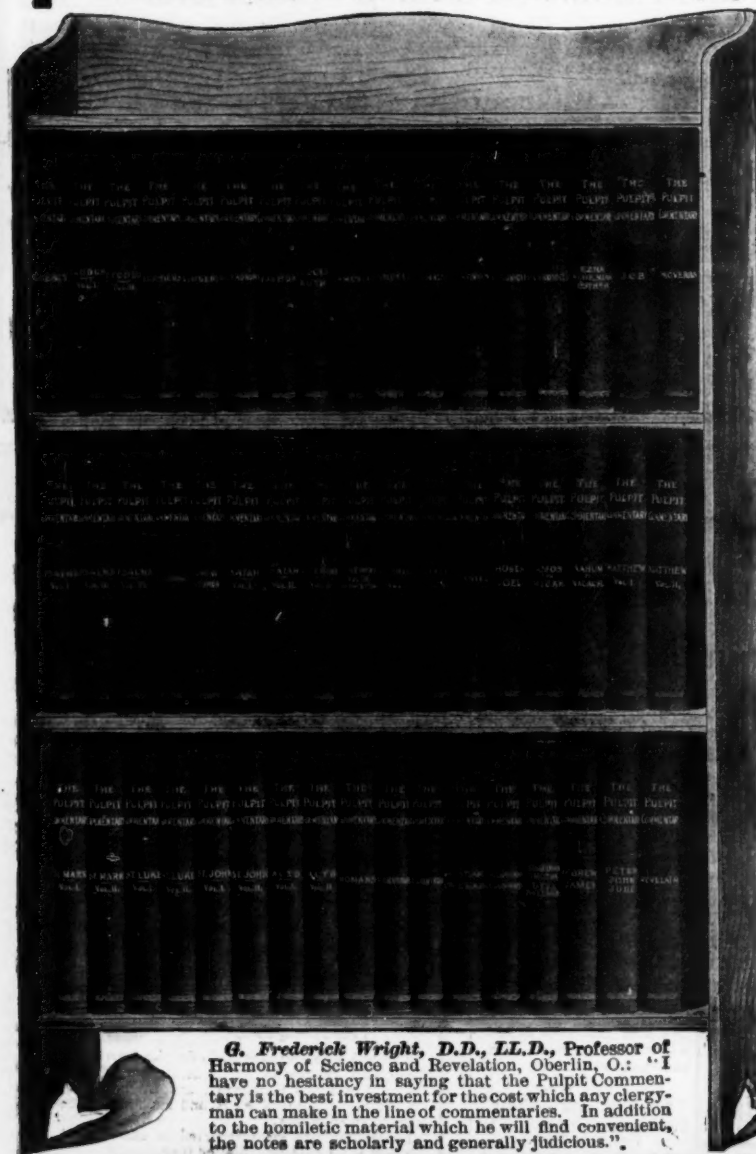
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